

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4201.

SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1908.

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TION.**—The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at
32, SACKVILLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W., on WEDNESDAY,
May 6, at 4.30 p.m. Agenda:—Hon. Secretaries' Report; Hon.
Treasurer's Report; Election of Officers. Proposed by C. J. Williams,
Esq.: "That the Monthly Meetings commence at 4.30, in lieu of
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SDAY, May 17 (in the case of Visiting Teacher), accompanied by copies
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All communications on the subject must be endorsed "Assistant
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Town Hall, Sunderland, April 23, 1908.

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Jacques Cartier. By Arthur Tilley.
"Earth upon Earth." By H. G. Fiedler.
The Inquisition and the "Editio Princeps"
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'The Testaments of the Twelve Pa-

triarchs' gives an excellent idea of what these books are. It professes to state exactly what the twelve sons of Jacob said to their children on their death-bed. Each speech consists of three parts. The first contains an account of the history of the son, partly based on Genesis and Jewish tradition, but for the most part fictitious; the second consists of moral admonitions addressed by the son to his children; and the last sets down revelations of the future couched in the vaguest language.

The book has been handed down to us in Greek, Armenian, and Slavonic. There are nine Greek manuscripts, but they differ widely from each other. Some are characterized by large omissions, others by large additions and conflations; another is remarkable for its frequent small changes; and one is described as very corrupt. The Armenian translation differs widely from the Greek, and is remarkable for large omissions, but its MSS. have not yet been properly edited. The Slavonic version is late, and "has undergone many changes from the Greek original."

It is out of this array of widely differing and corrupt MSS. and translations that Dr. Charles has had to constitute the text contained in the first volume on our list. The task must have involved enormous labour, and there is every evidence that it has been executed with great conscientiousness. Dr. Charles has included in his volume all the fragments in Hebrew, Aramaic, Syriac, and Greek which show connexion with the book; but these only add to the confusion. Every page of the text with its *apparatus criticus* bears witness to the fact that certainty, or even an approximation to certainty, is impossible. Any one who may undertake to edit the book has to select many of his readings according to his own taste and fancy, with the knowledge that the next editor may dispute his decisions.

In the second book on our list Dr. Charles presents us with a translation of his text and a copious commentary on it. There could not be a better rendering than Dr. Sinker's, as Dr. Charles acknowledges; but as the present text takes a much wider range of materials into consideration, a new translation was necessary. Both the translation and commentary show the thorough scholarship and knowledge we expect from Dr. Charles.

For both books Dr. Charles has written Introductions. They treat of nearly the same subjects, and sometimes a chapter in one is supplementary to a chapter in the other. The principal thesis in the Introductions is the part that will attract and deserves most attention. Dr. Charles maintains (indeed, affirms as certain) that the book has undergone many changes, but that the portion which represents the original was written in Hebrew about 109 to 105 B.C. Many passages in the Greek form have a close resemblance to the sayings of Christ in the Gospels, and sentences in the Pauline Epistles; and Dr. Charles infers from his date given above that Christ and St. Paul

borrowed these passages from 'The Twelve Testaments.' As some of the sayings of Christ thus said to be borrowed are among His most remarkable utterances, the claim generally made for Christ's originality in this respect must be dismissed if Dr. Charles is correct.

In maintaining such an opinion Dr. Charles ought to make sure that his arguments are based on trustworthy documents. But how can a book be trustworthy of which the authorship is unknown, the language vague, and the MSS. prepared by inaccurate transcribers, who took the greatest liberties with the manuscripts they were copying?

The difficulties are increased by the question which has been raised in regard to the Greek text—whether it is the original work or itself a translation. The history of the discussion of this question shows how insufficient the data are for its solution. Grabe, who first edited the Greek of the 'Testaments,' argued that the original must have been written by a Jew born before the Christian era, and afterwards suffered interpolations by a Christian; but he takes care to say that he would not like to put forward this opinion as certain. Nearly all subsequent investigators down to recent times have rejected the opinion of Grabe, and held that the book was the work of a Jewish Christian. They saw no difficulty in some of the peculiar Jewish sentiments which were expressed in it, because they were appropriate to the times of the twelve Patriarchs. An admirable account of the opinions contained in the work from this point of view is given in Dr. Sinker's Introduction to the best edition of the Greek text published up to his time. A writer in 1884, Schnapp, revived Grabe's opinion; but he imagined not only a Christian, but also a Jewish interpolator. His efforts to prove his thesis were unsatisfactory, but not long ago Mr. Conybeare again brought the question prominently before scholars. He discovered that the Armenian version omitted many of what were called Christian interpolations, and he inferred from this that the form of the work which had been translated into Armenian did not contain these passages, and that their absence confirmed the conjecture of Grabe that the 'Testaments' "were, to begin with, a purely Hebrew apocryph." The argument, however, is far from conclusive. It is regarded as nearly certain that the Armenian translation was made from a Greek form, and not from Hebrew. Now no Greek form has been discovered which does not contain the Christian passages, and this fact suggests that the Armenian translator may have deliberately omitted such passages. There was a strong reason for his doing this. The translation was made in the fourth or fifth century of our era, when feeling in regard to the dogmas of the Church was keen. But the statements relating to the divinity of Christ and other dogmas in the 'Testaments' are unquestionably heretical. They have been set down as Patripassian and Sabel-

lian. Mr. Conybeare moreover allows that Christian expressions occur in the Armenian version. The Greek work on which it was based thus contained a Christian element, and could not, therefore, have represented a pre-Jewish production, though that element is so crude and vague as not to come under any dogmatic designation; but the fourth-century translator would have deemed it extremely objectionable. Since Mr. Conybeare's paper appeared in *The Jewish Quarterly Review*, several scholars have argued for a Hebrew pre-Christian original, but they all differ as to date and mode of composition.

Dr. Charles argues earnestly for the Hebrew original. He bases his theory on what he considers the clear fact that the Greek abounds in expressions which become intelligible only when they are translated into Hebrew, and his illustrations deserve careful consideration. But the argument is not conclusive. If the Greek is Hebraic, it must be because the translator was a Jew; and if a distinction is to be made between what was the original in Hebrew and the Christian interpolations, it would be necessary to show that the Greek of the interpolations is not Hebraic in character. On the whole, however, Dr. Charles's reasoning leads to the probability that there was a Hebrew original, and this conjecture receives some slight support from the fact that Jerome states that the 'Jubilees,' a book very like the 'Testaments,' was known to him in a Hebrew form. But the amount of probability is not great, and the conclusion might be easily annulled by subsequent inquiries.

The language of the book is not a material point, except in so far as it may be supposed to indicate a date. The most important portion of Dr. Charles's work relates to this question and another regarded as dependent on it. He thinks that the original Hebrew was written between 109 and 105 B.C. He sees in some of the statements contained in the book Jewish opinions which belong to that period. But it is possible that he comes to this conclusion from his idea that the book was written in Hebrew. Other scholars might fail to recognize the peculiarly Jewish elements in regard to which he feels certain, and indeed it would be difficult to form an accurate idea as to what a Jew in the first century before Christ, or a Jewish Christian in the first century after Christ, would say if he were to give full reins to his imagination in describing the past or picturing the future.

When we come to Dr. Charles's more definite arguments, we think he fails to make out his case. He depends on his interpretation of two or three passages in the 'Testaments.' The principal passage is taken from 'The Testament of Levi,' in which Levi relates a vision. Seven men appear to him:—

"And they said to me: Levi, thy seed shall be divided into three offices, for a sign of the glory of the Lord who is to come. And the first portion shall be great, yea,

greater than it shall none be. The second shall be in the priesthood. And the third shall be called by a new name, because a king shall arise in Judah, and shall establish a new priesthood, after the fashion of the Gentiles to all the Gentiles. And his presence is beloved, as a prophet of the Most High, of the seed of Abraham our father."

Nearly every word in the passage has variant readings.

The special words out of which Dr. Charles has evolved his date are "and the third shall be called by a new name." Dr. Charles asserts that these words refer to the Maccabæan prince priests, and that the Maccabæan prince priests were the first Jewish priests to assume the title of priests of the Most High God. He cites the passages on which he bases this assertion. They all belong to a period much later than the age of the Maccabees, and include the Talmud and Josephus. These books mention a Maccabæan priest as priest or high priest of the Most High God. No historian is quoted to prove that the Maccabæan priests themselves assumed that title. Dr. Charles's statement is a mere inference derived from the fact that later writers called them by that name. But there is extreme improbability that they specially adopted that name in preference to any other. The epithet Most High is applied to God in Genesis and other parts of the Old Testament, especially the Psalms. It became specially prevalent in the second century before Christ, and occurs frequently in some of the Old Testament Apocryphal works. It is employed in St. Luke and in the Epistle to the Hebrews. In all these works it is used in a great variety of connexions. How its use may have arisen in early times is doubtful, but probably the investigations of Schürer and Cumont on its later use in inscriptions may supply the reason. It was then borrowed from pagan religions, and paved the way for assimilations to Jewish and Christian monotheistic ideas. In pagan religions it meant that the god so described was conceived as really the highest. But this could not be the case either in the Jewish or the Christian religion. In these there was only one God, and consequently there could be no special priests to God Almighty, to God the Lord, or to God the Most High. The priests of God would be priests of God whatever epithets might be applied to Him, and accordingly the Maccabæan priests could hardly have assumed the title of priests of the Most High God, as if the epithet distinguished God from God described by other epithets. Dr. Charles appeals to a passage in 'The Book of Jubilees' in support of his contention, but it proves exactly the opposite. The words are: "And Levi dreamed that they had ordained and made him the priest of the Most High God, him and his sons for ever." The statement may not be accurate, but it clearly means that the sons of Levi, the ordinary priests of the Jews, were to be priests of the Most High God from the beginning of their existence. The Maccabees were thus priests of the Most High God like all their predecessors, and did not require to as-

sume the title. It came to them by descent.

The last sentence in the passage quoted from 'The Testament of Levi' is deemed sufficient by Dr. Charles to prove that a special reference is made to John Hyrcanus, and this reference fixes the date to the years between 109 and 105 B.C. These words are: "A king shall arise in Judah,.... and his presence is beloved as a prophet of the Most High." He quotes a passage from Josephus in which the historian says that Hyrcanus was deemed worthy of three of the greatest things—the government of the nation, the high priestly honour, and prophecy. Hyrcanus is therefore the king in Judah, the prophet of the Most High, and the new priest. But Hyrcanus was not a king. It was his son who assumed the diadem. Again he was not a prophet in the strict sense of the term. He did not act as interpreter of God's will to men, but merely predicted some events, and Josephus regarded the power of predicting these events as a proof of God's favour for him. But surely the words in the 'Testaments' are so vague that no confidence can be placed in any interpretation of them as a reference to some special individual. The exercise of civil power and the duties of priesthood were combined in the Maccabæans, but the same functions would be assigned to any Messiah whom a Jew or Jewish Christian might summon before his imagination.

Dr. Charles quotes a passage from 'The Testament of Reuben,' which he thinks confirmatory of his idea that a Maccabæan is referred to:—

"For he shall bless Israel and Judah, because him hath the Lord chosen to be king over all the nation. And bow down before his seed, for on our behalf it will die in wars visible and invisible, and will be among you an eternal king."

Here again the readings vary exceedingly, and Dr. Charles has proposed an emendation of one or two of the most important words. The prophecy is vague, and there is no method of finding out what the writer meant. Dr. Charles thinks that the words refer to the Maccabæans because these priests fought in battles; but he is puzzled with "wars invisible," and explains them in a forced and unsatisfactory manner. There are several variants of the words translated "wars" in the Greek text. It might well be argued that the words are more appropriate to Christ than to any other, though there is no certainty as to the exact meaning, or that there ever was an exact meaning.

The most important conclusion in regard to the 'Testaments' to which Dr. Charles comes is thus stated:—

"But its claims to historical importance, however great, are overshadowed by its still greater claims as being the sole representative of the loftiest ethical standard ever attained by pre-Christian Judaism"; and

"This book influenced directly the Sermon on the Mount in a few of its most striking thoughts and phrases, and the Pauline Epistles in a great variety of passages."

Now these assertions could be proved only by proving that the passages in the book on which they are based were contained in the pre-Christian form of the work. But Dr. Charles's own ideas in regard to the history of the book create great difficulties. He affirms that there was a Hebrew original composed in 109-105 B.C. No ancient writer bears witness to the existence of this original, and no passage has come down as a direct citation from the book. Dr. Charles also affirms that there were two recensions of this Hebrew work, one later than the other. But these recensions do not exist, and have to be found within the supposed translations of the book. For Dr. Charles's purpose a Greek pre-Christian translation must have been made of the work; but no such rendering exists. All the so-called translations are Christian. Those who hold that there was a Hebrew original suppose that the Greek version or versions were interpolated by Christians; but "interpolation" is not probably the right term for the additions. The translator or translators in all likelihood revised the whole work, striking out what did not seem appropriate as well as inserting new passages. And each transcriber, knowing that he was dealing with an anonymous work, altered, abridged, or added according to his own fancy. In such circumstances it is possible to ascertain what may have been the text of the original Hebrew? Dr. Charles thinks that he is able to do this; but his procedure is arbitrary, and in no way convincing. It is far more likely in the circumstances that the passages came from the Christians who had to translate or transcribe the work.

Beau Brummell and his Times. By Roger Boutet de Monvel. With a Chapter on Dress and the Dandies by Mary Craven. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS is an altogether charming book: the quaint cover, the illustrations, are in keeping with the elegant style of M. Roger Boutet de Monvel, the author, which persists even in translation; but why is there no indication that this is a translation, and not a work written in English? It is founded on Jesse's 'Life of Beau Brummell' and Barbey d'Aurevilly's 'Du Dandysme et de George Brummell,' and the notes, drawn from contemporary sources, are brief and admirable, giving just the information needed. The attitude throughout is French, and, on the whole, sympathetic. There is no unnecessary moralizing; the man is presented as he was, with his follies and defects, but with all that made his strange charm.

The book is rightly called 'Brummell and his Times,' and a vivid picture is supplied of the brilliant, heartless, and witty society under the Regent. We get glimpses of the Court, its festivities, and its petty squabbles, wherever Brummell brings his imposing figure, the "sublime dandy," the ornament and leader of society.

Of humble birth, Brummell, by some fascinating force of his own, was admitted to the Court, and became a friend of the Prince of Wales. "Old Q.," "Tom Tandem" (Lord Onslow), Fox, and Sheridan were among his boon companions, and they were seen

"side by side with Angelo the swashbuckler and Jack Radford the stud groom, Davidson the tailor and Weltje the chef, who became in turns the confidants and go-betweens of His Royal Highness.....Every evening a universal bacchanalia brought together young and old, street sharpers and English peers."

Ranelagh, Vauxhall, the Pantheon, the Opera, Almack's balls, were thronged with rouged *grandes dames* and painted ladies; and, our French critic tells us,

"nothing could weary this society; it was an indefatigable generation of drinkers, songsters, and hunters, eager for noise and physical exercise, every day inventing some new sport, and in spite of its constant excesses preserving a preference for fighting in every form, for the duel as well as boxing.The English can never remain inactive,"

concludes, by way of explanation, M. Boutet de Monvel.

It was into this wild and whirling society that Brummell came with a steady head, a determined idea, a calm contemptuousness, a calculated effrontery. He had the rude English self-assertion, the adventurer's insolence of Casanova, his irresistible brutality, though it was exercised for other purposes.

"Though his personal attractions were not small, and though he was constantly in the society of the prettiest and probably least prudish ladies in the realm, he never showed the faintest signs of libertinism,"

says his biographer, with a naive gallic surprise. His taste in dress was original, but not extravagant; his method was the true one, to simplify until you have reached the point of perfection, and to remain there. His final choice, the famous blue coat, was a model of elegance and discretion. He wore his hair short, and did not powder it. "He was king of fashion, and reigned as an absolute monarch; he changed custom at will and pleasure." He tied his own stocks, with a dexterity that had the careless certainty of instinct, in that "incomparable knot which was to remain famous in the annals of British fashion."

The dandy, said Barbey d'Aurevilly, "gave pleasure by means of his person as others give pleasure by means of their works. His value consisted in himself." No better definition has been made; and it may be added that dandyism is a form of ambition, as well as an intense personal pleasure. Even a thing trivial in itself, done to perfection, has its justification. But the dandy was not a trivial person: he was a force in society. He had nothing to do but to impress his unique importance upon idle and servicable people. He passed through their midst like a stranger of some superior kind, really outdoing them in one of their strictest occupations: the art of dressing. Being a man, he is an anomaly, and his appeal is to both sexes. He has

an indifference, an aloofness, a disdain, which is part of the method by which he must succeed.

It is a deplorable fact, but the reign of the dandy is over. He died with Barbey d'Aurevilly, who had other interests and occupations than his cravats and laces, and was rather an amateur than a practitioner in the art. The cause, or a large part of it, is the degeneration of costume. A man can be well dressed, in the afternoon if not in the evening, when the mode leaves only an inch of choice here and there between one curve or another. But variety and elegance have gone wholly out of the best-cut coat, the most carefully calculated trousers. With knee-breeches and silk stockings and buckled shoes went every incitement to dress personally and to outdo others in what was not a fixed fashion. What form or substance of things could a dandy, in these days, find to work upon? The tying of a white linen tie is no longer an art; the stock, with its dignity, has given place to the high, hideous, shining, and uncomfortable starched collar. And the dullness of the things that men wear—the shapeless black funnel with its inch of irrelevant brim which we cram discomfortably on our heads! What dandy dare make himself conspicuous by even the extension of a brim, or the loosening of those bandages of cloth which wrap our bodies with a graceless rigidity?

Ours is the only age in which a man is obliged to wear ugly and unsuitable clothes—a civilized man, that is, for whoever has once seen an Arab, in his incomparably graceful burnous and white folds about the head, will realize that dignity and beauty of costume have not yet gone wholly out of the world. There we have a natural beauty which no civilized garb has ever allowed us. Yet, in what age but ours were there not possibilities of personal decoration? In losing the lesson of the dandy we have lost much. He was the pattern of his age, and here, in these pages, we find the most eminent type of dandyism saying of the Regent: "I have made him what he is, and I can therefore unmake him." Which, for his moment, he did.

With Brummell dandyism was a ruling passion, which in his later deranged years, passed into an obsession. A pathetic story of ruined greatness is that of the exile at Calais, penniless and extravagant, buying seventeenth-century furniture, Sevres china, snuff-boxes, Chinese cabinets; borrowing without thanks and without repayment; entertaining English dukes and lords at sumptuous banquets which they paid for, with due formality, as a matter of course. For a short period he was put in prison for debt, which, following on a stroke of paralysis, was the beginning of his mental derangement. No sooner did his friends in London hear of his condition than the whole immense burden of his debts was instantly removed from him and, after a toilet of four hours, he came out of prison, and in the evening went to a ball. Debts began again to accumulate, aromatic oils and essences being imported

at great expense from Paris. At last the dandy found himself without a shirt to his back. "Think, Alvanley," he wrote to Lord Alvanley, one of the wits and dandies, "of the dandy that I used to be!"

Just before he was removed to the Asylum du Bon Sauveur at Caen, where he died in 1840, he had seen visions in his room at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, and he would arrange the lights, open the door, and receive his old guests, announcing His Highness the Regent, Lady Jersey, and Her Grace Georgiana, Duchess of Devonshire. Then he would see himself, in the famous blue coat, advancing into the room with the old insolent splendour, and he would announce in a loud voice George Bryan Brummell. In the morning the servants would find him, in tears, sunk into an arm-chair.

It was the death of an artist who had conquered almost to the end. His end was heroic; it proved his sincerity. He had lived for an idea, and even a bewildered brain could not abandon that idea. Why were all his friends so true to him, while he seemed scarcely conscious of their kindness, too much aloof to express his gratitude, accepting everything as a matter of course? It was the fixed idea, the consciousness of his power, the adoration of himself, that gave him his tranquillity. He saw nothing beyond himself—no art is more personal, more persuasive, more public in renown than the courtly art of the dandy. That he achieved, more than any one before him or after him, and his name has remained the chief symbol of his art.

Wanderings in Arabia. By Charles M. Doughty. Introduction by Edward Garnett. 2 vols. (Duckworth & Co.)

It is true, as Mr. Garnett says, that Mr. Doughty's 'Arabia Deserta' is a classic among Arabic scholars and a book utterly unknown to the general reader. Yet it is a masterpiece of travel. Burton's much-vaunted 'Pilgrimage' is one of the dullest and worst-written books of its kind; it shows us Burton on every page, but seldom shows the Arab as he was and is. Mr. Doughty says as little as he can about himself, but he has the art of letting us see him through the eyes of the Arabs who bullied, robbed, dutifully entertained, and occasionally befriended him—which is a triumph of portraiture. It is not himself, indeed, that he wishes to present in these pages, but the Arabs of the Nejd and Nefūd, the wildest, barest, roughest part of the least-explored region of the world; and he makes the Arabs live for us in a way that neither Burckhardt, nor Palgrave, nor Burton, nor the Blunts ever achieved.

The charm of the book is enhanced by the mysterious reticence of the author. We are not told how Mr. Doughty came to acquire the Arabic language with such remarkable fluency, or with what object he precipitated himself, almost unprovided, into the midst of a people whom he detested and despised, and among whom

he underwent extraordinary privations, and daily carried his very life in his hand. Without any explanations or preliminaries, we come suddenly, in Mr. Garnett's words, upon "an unforgettable picture":

"This Englishman of an old-fashioned stamp adventuring alone for many long months in the deserts of Arabia, going each day not very sure of his life, yet obstinately proclaiming to all men, sheykhs and shepherds, to fanatical tribesmen in every encampment, that he is a Nasrāny, a Christian! With a pistol hidden in his bosom, and a few gold pieces in his purse, with a sack of clothes and books and drugs thrown on the hired camel of his rafiks or wandering guides, he goes onward, a quiet man of peace, a scholar of scholars, applying all his stores of learning to interpret all the signs and tokens of the Bedouins' life, gaining thereby now a draught of camel's milk in the sickness of exhaustion, and now drawing on himself an Emir's irony by his rough bluntness of speech. He goes, this good man, this Englishman, alone into the heart of hostile Arabia, insularly self-conscious, yet lost in the sensation of his adventures, keenly alive to every sight and sound, very shrewd in his calculations, often outwitted and sometimes spitefully treated, a great reader of men's characters, always trusting in God, yet keeping a keen watch on the Arabians' moods; and as he journeys on, this scholar, geologist, archaeologist, philologist, and anti-Mohammedan, we see Arabia as only a genius can reveal it to us; we see, hear, and touch its people as our own most intimate friends."

We agree with Mr. Garnett that the fascination of this book lies in its vivid truth as a human document, a revelation of a true man among men. The very style—which Mr. Hogarth described as "stately Elizabethan," but which most readers will find irritating—is part of the man, and fits his character. We cannot conceive Mr. Doughty writing ordinary English, though we wish he had yielded a little more to the common phrase, and had not shown so decided a preference for inverting subject and predicate after the Arabic fashion. But when one has grown accustomed to the rugged harshness and quaint inversions and obsolete or far-fetched vocabulary, the style seems to harmonize with the scenes described. And how lively those scenes are! To take a sketch at random:—

"At the end of the next street one was sitting on a clay bench to judge me,—that dark-coloured Abyssinian 'kurdy,' whom I heard to be the soldiers' aga. A rout of villagers came on behind us, but without cries.—In what land, I thought, am I now arrived! and who are these that take me (because of Christ's sweet name!) for an enemy of mankind?—Sirūr cried, in his bellowing voice, to him on the clay bench, 'I have detected him—a Nasrāny!' I said, 'What is this? I am an Engleysy, and being of a friendly nation, why I am dealt with thus?' 'By Ullah,' he answered, 'I was afraid to-day; art thou indeed an Engleysy, art thou not a Muskōvy?' 'I have said it already.' 'But I believe it not, and how may I trust thee?' 'When I have answered, here at Kheybar, I am a Nasrāny, should I not be true in the rest?'—He says well; go back, Abd el-Hady, and fetch his baggage, and see that there be nothing left behind.'...A palm-leaf was brought out from one of the houses

and cast before us upon the clay bench; I sat down upon it with Abdullah.—A throng of the black villagers stood gazing before us.

"So Sālīh arrived, the sheykh of this negro village—an elder man, who walked lame—with a long brass inkstand, and a great leaf of paper in his hand. *Sirūdān*: 'Sālīh, thou art to write all these things in order. [My great camel-bags were brought and set down before him.] Now, have out the things one by one; and as I call them over, write, sheykh Sālīh. Begin; a camel-bridle, a girby, bags of dates, hard milk and temmn;—what is this?' 'A medicine-box.' 'Open it!' As I lifted the lid, all the black people shrunk back and stopped their nostrils. Sirūr took in his hands that which came uppermost, a square compass—it had been bound in a cloth. 'Let it be untied!' quoth Abdullah. The fellow, turning it in his hand, said, 'Auh! this is *subīny*' (a square of Syrian soap), so Abdullah, to my great comfort, let it pass. But Abd el-Hādy espying somewhat, stretched forth his hand suddenly, and took up a comb. 'Ha! ha! cries my host (who till now had kindly harboured me; but his lately good mind was turned already to fanatical rancour—the village named him *Abu Summakh*, 'Father Jangles'), 'what is this perilous instrument?—ha! Nasrāny! Abdullah, let him give an account of it; and judge thou if it be not some jin devised by them against the Moslem.'"

Every page of the two full volumes contains vivid pictures like this, and better. The chief fault is that there is too much of it, and the sameness of colloquies and experiences falls on the impatient reader of these times. The original book, 'Arabia Deserta,' was much longer as published over twenty years ago. Mr. Garnett has reduced it by nearly one-half, and performed his painful task of excision with great skill and understanding; yet even now it is too long to be read continuously with pleasure. Nevertheless, we shall be much surprised if it does not come as a genuine revelation of Arab life to thousands of readers who have yawned over Burton and doubted Palgrave. No one can mistrust Mr. Doughty, for the stamp of truth is on every page—and something more, the stamp of genius, insight, and the knowledge of men's minds. His book fully deserved reprinting, and we are grateful to Mr. Garnett for making it accessible, now that the original edition cannot be had, and for making it less unwieldy. Had he been a little more ruthless, he would have done perhaps an even greater service to the literature of travel: for to literature, in the true sense, Mr. Doughty's book belongs.

Lorna Doone: a Romance of Exmoor. By R. D. Blackmore. With Introduction and Notes by H. Snowden Ward. (Sampson Low & Co.)

We give a cordial welcome to Mr. Ward's "Doone-Land" edition of Blackmore's romance. Its interest is chiefly topographical; the pages are brightened by a large number of photographic prints of the places and scenes directly or indirectly connected with the thrilling incidents of the story; the early Doone legends

are patiently discussed, and analyzed without undue verbosity.

The Introduction, which covers upwards of fifty pages, will add to the interest attached to places connected with the tale. We recall the fact that an animated correspondence on the Doone legends appeared in the columns of *The Athenæum* in August and September, 1905, originated by the Rev. Dr. Cox, wherein the attempts to ascribe the origin of these legends to Blackmore's fertile genius were ably contested. The collections of Mr. Snowden Ward now amply justify the whole of Dr. Cox's contentions, and strengthen the case by new evidence. Henceforth any one attempting to deny the antiquity of the Doone tales or the substantial basis on which they rest must rank as a determined sceptic.

The Preface to the first edition of 'Lorna Doone,' written by the author in March, 1869, lays down with emphatic brevity the lines on which it was written. It is distinctly stated that the writer neither dared nor desired "to claim for it the dignity or cumber it with the difficulty of an historic novel"; but at the same time he boldly asserted that he knew that

"any son of Exmoor, chancing on this volume, cannot fail to bring to mind the nurse-tales of his childhood—the savage deeds of the outlaw Doones in the depth of Bagworthy Forest."

In the face of this it is idle to look for historical accuracy in the whole of the story, or even in various of its details, for to do so would be to deny the cunning of the weaver of romance and contradict his own express statements. It is, moreover, equally childish for tourists and others to give vent to their dissatisfaction when they find that the steepness of the Doone Valley, the horror of Badgery Wood, and the length and danger of the Water-slide have been somewhat exaggerated by Blackmore. The writing of romance comes at once to an end if the artist is to be a mere photographer of things seen; in fact, in this same brief Preface, of but three short paragraphs, Blackmore forestalled such criticisms by pleading guilty to "warm colouring." The same sort of folly, of regarding every topographical detail as taken direct from actual houses or places, is rampant in the case of Dickens.

Blackmore's appeal to the recollection of any intelligent son of Exmoor as to the early Doone tales with which he must have been familiar met with no straightforward or even half-hearted denial during his lifetime; but not long after his death in January, 1900, the notion that the whole idea of the Doones was a figment of the novelist's brain was started.

Mr. Snowden Ward has now completed the refutation of these surmises, which, whilst adding in one way to Blackmore's repute as a novelist, convicted him, if true, of mere fiction in his Preface. The evidence he is able to adduce as to the widespread belief in and acceptance of a

variety of Doone legends throughout the Exmoor district, long before the name of Blackmore was heard of in that connexion, is overwhelming; whilst the evidence of the reality of much in these tales is also strong. To recapitulate, in the briefest fashion, the statements set forth in these pages, it may be said that Mr. Ward herein shows that (1) manuscript Doone legends, written in 1839, and said to have been derived from one Ursula Johnson, who was born in 1738 (within forty years of the time when the Doones are stated to have left the neighbourhood), are still extant; (2) Cooper's 'Guide to Lynton,' 1853, treats of the legends; (3) express reference is made to them in an article in *Fraser's Magazine*, in 1837; (4) a story called 'The Doones of Exmoor' ran through *The Leisure Hour* in 1867; and (5) this story gave Blackmore the idea of his romance, as stated in a letter of his own writing.

Mr. Ward has established that the Doones existed in fact, with much evidence which was not adduced when the matter was under discussion in these columns in 1905. On this point various wild surmises have been started since Blackmore's death. The weakest and queerest of these notions makes Doone a corruption of Dane, and assigns the legends to the actions of "heathen Danish hordes." It would be better to say at once that they are sun-myths. Others claim for them a Welsh origin; whilst a third idea is to assert that the Doones were a mixed crowd of Western men escaped from Sedgemoor. The fourth theory—and to our mind the true one—is that the Doones were an exiled Scottish family or party. This was the version accepted by Blackmore; the others are but fond imaginings, which he would have laughed to scorn in his lifetime.

Among Mr. Ward's authorities is Mr. J. W. Beeton, an auctioneer and estate agent, who has long lived at Hunstanton, and comes of an old Scotch family that includes Cardinal Beaton. He has in his possession a number of family relics, paintings, and manuscripts which he inherited from his grandfather. Among these papers is a manuscript headed 'The Lineage and History of our Family from 1561 to the Present Day,' written by Charles Doone, of Braemuir, in 1804, of which Mr. Ward has seen the original and taken a photograph. Another manuscript was 'The Journal of Rupert Doone, 1748.' A fire broke out in Mr. Beeton's premises on December 7th, 1902, which consumed his studio, office, library, and two shops, when the latter manuscript and several Doone relics were burnt; but a small brass-barrelled pistol, roughly engraved or scratched with "C. Doone, 1681," and "Porlok," and a coarsely painted oil portrait inscribed on the frame "Sir Ensor Doone, 1679," as well as other relics, survive. A recent writer has chosen to pour ridicule on these souvenirs, which were described in detail in a provincial paper by Miss Browne, Mr. Beeton's niece, in October, 1901. Mr. Ward has, however, seen and photo-

graphed them all, and believes in their authenticity. "They seem," he says, "including their inscriptions, undoubtedly old, and unless one is prepared to charge Miss Browne and Mr. Beeton with deliberate fraud of a peculiarly impudent and purposeless type, one must accept these as proving that there was a Scottish Doone family, with tradition of an exile on Exmoor, and with the personal name of Ensor attached to the leader of the exiles."

Mr. Ward invites further notes "to correct or expand the matter in future editions." We therefore call attention to a circumstance which seems to have escaped his notice. It has often been stated that a framed parchment used to hang in recent years in the William Rufus Inn at Simonsbath, on the edge of Exmoor, which claimed to be the actual warrant given to Jeremy Stickles for the extermination of the Doones of Badgery. The name of the inn has been changed to that of the Exmoor Forest Hotel, but there are several living persons who assert that they have seen this document. It is mentioned in the Homeland Association's guide to the 'Lynton, Lynmouth, and Lorna Doone Country,' p. 53, and the matter seems worth investigating.

Apart from the notes on the Doone controversy, this is an excellent edition of a favourite book, and the Introduction also gives an interesting summary of the quiet life of the author. The illustrations supply a charming series of pictures of the most attractive parts of the Doone side of Exmoor, and the only plate that we could willingly have spared is the somewhat painful medallion portrait of Blackmore from the stiffly conceived tablet to his memory on the walls of Exeter Cathedral. An index to the Introduction might with advantage have been supplied.

NEW NOVELS.

Fennel and Rue. By W. D. Howells. (Harper & Brothers.)

THIS is the sort of book that makes one take furiously to a course of romance. Mr. Howells has swung the banner of realism so long and ardently that one is in despair when one comes upon such a book as this. It is manifestly in less relation to life than the tales of adventure which he has condemned as the products of an effete insularism. Mr. Howells's wit and sense of character nowadays seem attenuated, and as lovers of his work in other days, we regret to find the persons of his small drama bloodless creatures, splitting ethical hairs. This is a tale of an author who, discovering that a correspondent is trying to trick him into a premature revelation of his plot, writes her a sharp letter. In the ordinary course of events we should hear no more of the matter. But Mr. Howells wills otherwise. The author and his mother talk of it at all times, and think of it when they are not talking of it. When he, inevitably, meets the girl, he is abysmally repentant, and the young lady's fiancé cuts him dead. That is all,

and we regret that nothing is left here of the old Mr. Howells except the manner.

Rupert Brett. By Harry Forrester. (Elliot Stock.)

THERE is much that is thoughtful and suggestiv in this "story of a modern experiment," the son of a peer and Cabinet Minister enrolling himself incognito as a workman in the North, to learn at first hand the modes of thought and life of the labouring classes. A little want of proportion is the worst defect. The style of the first part is fairly bright and epigrammatic. Up to the point where Rupert the amateur falls frankly in love with a schoolmistress, the sister of one of his mates, and enjoys a working-class holiday at Speeton-on-Sea, which is admirably described, the book is excellent. When Rupert and Daisy are estranged, not without treachery, and the young man returns more or less to the patter of convention, the narrative becomes more verbose and less convincing. But the social parasites and their leaders, life on a yacht and on the Continent, are well drawn, and we part with Rupert with regret, and in good hope that he will not lose all his ideals.

A Prophet's Reward. By E. H. Strain. (Blackwood & Sons.)

IN this thoughtful and pleasing romance of late eighteenth-century history as it affected lairds and other denizens of the district between the Firths of Clyde and Forth the author displays a decided increase of power and distinction. The ostensible narrator, a Jacobite colonel who has spent thirty-two years and become a childless widower in France, is attractive, and his geniality and shrewd common sense afford compensation for occasional prolixity. He is the devoted guardian of his niece, the heroine, who is immersed in the terrors of the French Revolution. The author regales us with abundance of incident, indeed, the work would have been better for a little concentration, and more elaborate delineation of character.

The Disinherited of the Earth. By Mrs. Henry Graham. (Alston Rivers.)

NOWHERE do we recall so continuous a gloom as pervades this unvarnished tale. At the beginning a young girl is drowned; and then another young girl is cast off by her family and widowed. A little later a mother poisons her daughter to save her from the "evil to come." Finally the murderess is left—whether penitent or not we cannot say—to penal servitude and her religion. Of the many puppets that move to the strings none is lifelike.

The Education of Eve. By Cyril J. Silverston. (Sisley.)

MR. SILVERSTON calls his novel "a study of an artistic temperament," and under

this title attempts to describe the experiences, mental and external, of an imaginary cantatrice. His undertaking is rather heavily handicapped by comparisons which we cannot help making with 'Evelyn Innes,' and it must be confessed that Mr. Moore's heroine is a good deal the more interesting. Eve, on the other hand, though she casually marries and as casually abandons an unsympathizing Philistine, remains throughout eminently respectable—a circumstance which she herself, with pensive regret, attributes to some lamentable defect in her nature.

The Splendid Coward. By Houghton Townley. (Greening & Co.)

THE title of this story suggests heroism, and heroism we find in the principal character. He is the son of a mother who forges, and he takes upon himself the blame. Incidentally he has a grandfather who is a miser and despicable, and who manages to leave him a title which was in doubt through the best part of the book. Why the Rev. John and Lady Mary Swinton were not aware of the descent in the female line before we cannot guess. A villain intervenes, and many melodramatic episodes. Life conducted on methods such as these would be easier, if devoid of surprise.

Monsieur le Principal. By Jean Viollis. (Paris, Calmann-Lévy.)

WE once complained that those French writers who have shown themselves most able to produce brilliant novels betake themselves to the well-paid art of writing for the Parisian theatres. The French stage is, however, harmed by the intrusion of so-called "comedy"—in the nature of melodrama "with a purpose." At the very moment when M. Brioux is returning from the horrors of 'Les Avariés,' and the dullness of 'La Maternité,' to a more engaging form of dramatic literature, we have to deplore the predominance among new French novels of "the thesis" and "the cause." To name books of talent, 'Princesses de Science' and 'L'Invasion' were thus ruined.

'Monsieur le Principal' is a story with a purpose. From the first page we foresee the inevitable end—the suicide of the Rector of the Academy, or provincial High School, and beggary of his widow and favourite child. The force and the sincerity of M. Jean Viollis forbid the reader to leave the book, although to read it cannot but make him both cross and sad. The magnificent scale on which French higher education is planned, and the contrast between the training of the professors and the results achieved by them, form the theme of many volumes. In 'Monsieur le Principal' scholarship is not dealt with, but the meaner sides of scholastic life are developed with the minute detail of Balzac's most painful books—'Les Pay-sans,' for example.

SCOTTISH HISTORY.

The Archbishops of St. Andrews. By John Herkless and Robert Kerr Hannay. Vol. I. (Blackwood & Sons.)—For generations Scottish historians have followed the traditions of the elders, such as George Buchanan and John Knox. These worthies were highly prejudiced authors, and, when writing of times within their own memory, really compiled history after the fashion of those memoirs written from memory, which are usually so interesting and so misleading. Prof. Herkless and Mr. Hannay have, on the other hand, examined carefully many documents hitherto unread, in their study of 'The Archbishops of St. Andrews.' Perhaps we may not err in crediting Mr. Hannay with most of the burrowing in manuscripts, and Prof. Herkless with the greater share in the literary exposition of the results. No skill can make that exposition "as interesting as a novel," and the picturesque has been sedulously avoided. The authors lavish no rhetoric on their themes, and apply no "local colour." With so much work before them they cannot afford space for facile decorations, and it is certain that, from the nature of the matter, their later volumes will be more interesting than their earlier.

Let us take the story of Patrick Graham, the first Archbishop of St. Andrews, as told by Buchanan, whom most of his successors have innocently followed. The good Bishop Kennedy died in 1465; that date appears to be established by our authors. The family of Boyd aimed at power in the minority of James III., and, says Buchanan, tried to shake off the sway of their enemies, including Patrick Graham, "the brother of James Kennedy" (the late Bishop) "by the same mother, and also the maternal cousin of Robert Boyd" (we quote Aikman's translation). In the first place, Patrick Graham was the nephew, not the brother, of Kennedy; they were grandson and great-grandson of Robert III. Graham, when he took his Bachelor's degree, 1454, was already Canon of Aberdeen and Moray. Jobs had already been done for him; he was *egregie beneficiatus*. In 1456 he passed the examinations for his Master's degree, heading the class list. In 1457 he appeared more *beneficiatus*, as Rector of Kynnek. In 1458 he examined in the schools, and then left off the university life. He clung to the Rectory of Kynnek, or rather Kynnell, and appears to have bought, at Rome, the Bishopric of Brechin (1462). He got money, somehow, out of the Abbey of Arbroath, and then, on the death of Kennedy, according to Buchanan, he was elected by the canons, but was prevented by a Court faction—the Boyds—from going to Rome with the royal permission, went thither without it, and, to resist the encroachments of the See of York in the Scottish Church, obtained the Archbishopric, and was Papal legate for three years, hoping to restore the morals of the clergy, and the discipline of the Church to its pristine purity. Graham was at Rome (1465-6), but in February of 1466, he was included in a "band" between the Kennedys, Boyds, and Flemings. So far the Boyds were not his foes, but his allies. Presently the Boyds shook off the Kennedys, but they did not keep Graham out of the country till he got the Archbishopric. He filled his seat in Parliament in 1467, in 1468 was one of the Lords of the Articles, and was in Scotland in 1469 and 1470. He was doing a good deal of jobbery to obtain and keep the Priory of Pittenweem, and the Abbey of Paisley in *commendam*. He lost the latter, but received a pension out of it. The Scottish Parliament took notice of his

doings, and checked them while he gathered in teind sheaves elsewhere to which he had no right, and tried to seize even the silver plate bestowed by his uncle, Bishop Kennedy, on his college of St. Salvator's. He failed here, but, lawfully or unlawfully, he imprisoned the Abbot of Arbroath. He was, however, a benefactor of the Franciscans at St. Andrews. When Graham went to Rome, it was to do the best he could for himself. We see that he was scarcely the man to restore pristine purity to the Church. Graham at Rome acted on his own impulses; neither the Church in Scotland nor the King had ordered him to seek the Archbishopric. Buchanan thus represents the situation at home: the courtiers urged the King to take into his own hands the nomination to high clerical offices. He would thus acquire wealth, and take honours and opulence away from "the lowest dregs of the people." The bishops, of course, were often men of royal or noble descent, like Graham and Kennedy. All sacred offices were now on sale at Court, and Patrick Graham (as great a jobber as any) "alone stayed the declining Church." Graham, on arriving in Scotland, was attacked by every one, especially William Schevez, who finally superseded him. Now our authors point out that at Rome Graham fabled to the Pope, averring that he was in peaceful possession of Pittenweem, and persuaded him to sanction his illegal usurpation of the priory. He also annexed seven parish churches, and was appointed, as Apostolic Nuncio, to collect Scottish money for a crusade. The Scots had no idea of being taxed for a crusade; and they averred that Graham had forged papal bulls conferring on him legate powers. There is no proof that genuine documents to this effect existed.

Graham had made enemies enough, and as he could not pay to the Pope the money for his promotion, he was promptly excommunicated. The worst reports of his irregularity, simony, and extravagance were sent to Rome; they were submitted to three cardinals, and in 1476 Dr. Huseman was sent by the Pope to examine the Archbishop. Huseman confirmed the most serious charges, including those of falsifying papal letters, and celebrating, after excommunication, three masses daily. In Huseman's presence he declared that he was Pope, "elect of God, and crowned by the angel to reform the Church." We have seen what kind of reformer he was, and, if Huseman spoke truth, he was insane. He was shut up for the rest of his life in various monasteries. Buchanan admits that he was insane, finally, but attributes his malady to the persecutions provoked by his zeal for reformation. His enemy, says Buchanan, was Schevez, whom he had refused to admit to the Archdeaconry of St. Andrews. But he had no right to do this: for Schevez had been at St. Andrews with Graham; had remained there, pursuing an academic career; had then studied mathematics, astronomy, and medicine at Louvain; and had acted as Court physician to James III. He really was a man of learning, and the University of St. Andrews still possesses a few remnants of his considerable library. There are no traces of unusual corruption in his career, and he, though a man of the middle class, was placed in the Privy Council. Parliament and the King permitted him to assume archiepiscopal rank, and if he "did little or nothing for religion," no man not of the highest genius could have done much in the disturbed reign of the third James. The intrigues of Albany, the King's brother, with England, and James's unexplained success in regain-

ing power, are not illustrated in this work; no useful documents have ever been discovered. Albany forced Schevez to an irregular surrender of his see, which he recovered on the fall of Albany. He was loyal to James III., but was not degraded by James IV., and much of his energy was occupied in a contest with the rival prelate of Glasgow. His successor, James Stewart, brother of the King, died young, and was followed by James's natural son Alexander, who fell at Flodden. Erasmus, his tutor, had high hopes of this boy archbishop, whose death plunged the country into private war and English intrigues for succession to his see. These affairs will be explained, for the first time, in the next volume. The present instalment contains all that can be elicited about the state of the primatial see in the century before the Reformation, when the main question was, Should Rome or the King and nobles secure the wealth of a robbed and desecrated Church?

The Original Chronicle of Andrew of Wyntoun. Edited by F. J. Amours. (Blackwood & Sons.)—Steadily and accurately Mr. Amours pursues his editorial way through his two-text edition of Wyntoun with the variants of other manuscripts. This part of his task begins to draw towards a close: there remains only a quarter of the text to do. Vol. V., the present part, carries on the history—now entirely focussed upon matters Scottish—from 1165,

Queen Wiliam kyng was of Scotlande,
Fifty theyr in it regnande,

until 1335, when Bruce was dead and Edward Balliol's attempt on the throne of David II. was still a grave political fact. Wyntoun has perhaps suffered from being reckoned too exclusively an exponent of history rather than poetry. In truth he has fine passages, such as the descriptions of the battles of Largs and Roslin, that might challenge the justice of such an estimate. His place, however, seems irrevocably, not among the "makaris," but among the chroniclers merely—not, like Barbour, as a master of both. It would be difficult to overstate the value of the corrected, collated, and new material made available for literature and history by the industry and method of Mr. Amours. This appears in countless emendations from the collated readings. To give a minor example, let us take the couplet on Isabella, Queen of Edward II., following upon a vigorous narrative of her proceedings against the Despensers and their adherents. The current text (viii. 3049-50) has it

Ane haryage he mycht say he had gud
That had swilk twelf in tyll his stud.

"Twelf" was an enigma, though "haryage" was recognized as O.F. "haras"; but the Cottonian MS., instead of "swilk twelf," has "sic a filly," and at once makes the metaphor from the stable complete and plain. Many new passages appear (including one on the friendship of Bruce and the Earl of Gloucester who fell at Bannockburn) which throw light on debated relations of the text to the work of earlier writers, and some are fragments of animated invective. Bishop Antony Bek of Durham had detractors enough during life: the new text adds a well-rounded-off curse on his cruelty at the siege of Berwick in 1296:—

And of this slaughter more to speke,
As I herd say, Antone the Bek
That than was bishop of Durhame,
A cruell man and of fellounne fame,
Entent in thare with the fornaist;
And sa furth throu the toune he past,
With his hand saynand for dispite,
And biddand thame fast ala and myte
The Scottis donne, and nane to spaire.
He mycht be callit a clerk and maire;
He was a bishop of the devill,
That was sa redly to gere do evill.

Forth with him he has his [meid],
For all thai bodis that he gert bleid
Deit for the defens of thare kinrik,
And are in bliss, as well is like.

Wyntoun, it should be said, seldom reaches such a pitch of exasperation as he does over the Berwick episode, which leads him to consign not only the Bishop for his "sayning" of slaughter, but also Edward I. himself—"noucht kyng bot a fel terunde"—to a destination the opposite of "bliss."

On a facsimile sheet is shown, besides a glowing paragraph on the betrayal and death of Wallace, a part of the disclaimer by Wyntoun of all pretension to credit for so much of his chronicle as deals with the reigns of David II. and Robert II.

The Bruce: being the Metrical History of Robert the Bruce, King of Scots, "compiled A.D. 1375 by Master John Barbour, Archdeacon of Aberdeen, translated by George Eyre-Todd" (Gowans & Gray), is a prose rendering of the early national poem of Scotland. Designed, no doubt, for young readers (although this is not stated) the work is simple and direct in diction, and reads so easily that those who do not know the original gallop of Barbour's line, vigorous, if monotonous, are sure to enjoy the more placid ambling of the translator's prose. A short Preface, which hardly evinces adequate acquaintance with recent Barbour literature, supplies a fair estimate of the poetic and biographical quality of the archdeacon's poem. The translator should check his date, "compiled A.D. 1375," as it has been pointed out that, on Barbour's own showing, 1375 meant the spring of 1375-6; and he should re-examine the "panegyric on Freedom," which has a canon-law paragraph of a sense he has seemingly missed.

A few passages of the translation need revision, such as the omitted "cornbote" reference, which has been discussed in Scottish periodicals; "Cockdale," obviously Coquetdale; and "chivalry" (viii. 157), certainly meaning mounted men as opposed to foot. The "grund," "grune," or "grunye" of Spain (xx. 324) can hardly be the mainland: more probably it is the port, province, and headland of Corunna, stretching far out into the Atlantic as in almost every sense the furthest seaward point of Spain, and hence known to many generations of sailors as Le Gruin, La Groyne, and the Groine—a name influenced by, if not historically due to, O.F. *groing*, a snout. It was this headland which the party of crusader knights, with James of Douglas among the number, rounded and left to the "north half" of them in 1330. The Gascon soldier whom Mr. Eyre-Todd calls "Calion" is now known to have borne the name of Caillau. There was no Sir Piers "Lumbard": he was Sir Piers Lebaud. Barbour makes the dying Edward journey "intill" (i.e., in) Northumberland—a geographical error—when at Burgh-by-Sands—not "towards" it, as the translator makes him. To raise "dragoun" (ii. 205) is translated by the exploded rendering to "raise the devil"—a potentate whom the poet by no means had in view. It was a term which from many English analogies has been interpreted as signifying the intimidation of no quarter to the rebellious. The King's party, for example, at Lewes in 1264, as Rishanger narrates, marched to battle with dragon displayed—"expansisque vexillis, una cum signo regis judicium mortis præcedente quod draconem vocant, progreduuntur."

Records of the Sheriff Court of Aberdeenshire.—Vol. III. *Records, 1642-1660.* Edited by David Littlejohn. (New Spalding Club.)—Dr. Littlejohn's analysis of the Aberdeenshire Sheriff Court records has

overflowed into a third volume, the period thus disposed of extending from 1642 to 1660. The wars of the Covenant had naturally a discouraging effect on litigation—at all events, after Montrose's capture of Aberdeen in September, 1644; but General Monck restored order in 1651; and this volume owes its chief interest, as the editor observes, to the glimpses it affords of legal administration in Scotland under the Commonwealth and the Protectorate. In 1652 Col. Richard Ashfield, one of Monck's officers, and at this period Governor of Aberdeen, was appointed Sheriff; but the Sheriff-Depute and other members of the staff were continued in office on condition that they accepted, as all of them did, the English "tender" of an incorporating union; and the only administrative reforms were two which in later times were to be permanently realized—the abolition of a separate court for commissary causes, and the substitution, as the official language, of English for Latin. Under Ashfield and his successor, Arthur Forbes of Echt, the civil jurisdiction appears to have been exercised with unwonted impartiality and dispatch. During the seven and a half years following March, 1652, the decisions recorded are more than twice as numerous as in the preceding sixteen years; and the editor, whilst allowing for the accumulation of business during the "troubles," adduces this as testimony to the enhanced reputation of the court. A still greater boon was the rigorous suppression of violence and crime. Sheriff-officers—the only apology for a police force—had, it seems, been appointed in 1649; but these officials were now subjected to a supervision which reflects little credit on their former conduct as instruments of the law. On pain of dismissal and imprisonment, they were forbidden to "conceal any slaughter, theft, blood, riot, or oppression," to summon persons "out of malice," to accept bribes, or to desist from proceedings "upon any pretext whatsoever." The new sheriffs took considerable liberties with precedent in administering the criminal law. In several cases they refrained from inflicting the death penalty; delinquents, instead of being turned loose into neighbouring shires, were sometimes expelled from the country, or even from the British Isles; and in one case, when the offender was banished only from the shires of Aberdeen and Banff, he was warned, in anticipation of the ticket-of-leave system, not to return without reporting himself to the Sheriff.

Dr. Littlejohn continues his personal notices of officials, and carries them, by way of supplement, to the abolition of the heritable jurisdictions in 1747. Perhaps the most interesting of the careers he has traced is that of Thomas Gordon, who was appointed Sheriff-Depute in 1621; served in that capacity under James VI., Charles I., the Convention of Estates, Cromwell, and Charles II.; and did not relinquish his post till old age and failing sight compelled him to do so in 1668. Gordon is said to have been a zealous and capable judge; but his political principles must have been accommodating. Records and elucidations, however, occupy no more than a third of this volume, and the remainder consists of an index of places and names to the whole work, compiled by Miss Jean E. Kennedy, and covering 270 pages. Dr. Littlejohn will be heartily congratulated on the conclusion of his laborious task.

Record of the Celebration of the Quatercentenary of the University of Aberdeen. Edited by P. J. Anderson. (Aberdeen, University Press.)—The Quatercentenary celebrations of the University of Aberdeen

lasted but four days, but so much was crowded into them that the echo of them runs into a handsome quarto of 668 pages. In such an enterprise the animating spirit is generally that of one man, though the realization of it is necessarily the work of many. At Aberdeen that man was Mr. P. J. Anderson, the Librarian of the University, who has for many years been engaged in rescuing its history amid much indifference, and who, while retiring into the shadow during the actual celebrations, emerges here as the recorder of the four great days of September, 1906. It is a "dreich" business to gather up the threads of such a gathering, but Mr. Anderson has accomplished the task with much skill.

It is more than half a century since Thomas McCrie the younger expressed a hope that there might yet be written a life of Robert Bruce, the ecclesiastic, which would define his place in Scottish history as the link connecting Melville with Alexander Henderson. Mr. D. C. Macnicol's *Master Robert Bruce, Minister of the Kirk of Edinburgh* (Oliphant), is the fruit of an honest attempt to supply this want. The author, though he expressly disavows it, is perhaps too much inclined to indulge in the *lues Boswelliana*—as when he declares that the finding of certain Bruce correspondence "would be better for the world than the recovery of a lost play of Shakespeare." There is no need to exaggerate in this way Bruce's claim to remembrance. He was one of the ministers of Edinburgh when James VI. brought home his bride from Denmark, and James appointed him to perform the ceremony of crowning the Queen at Holyrood. He had made Bruce a member of the Council which was to govern the kingdom during his absence; and he kept up a constant correspondence with him—called him "good Mr. Robert"; joked with him about his new rib; and declared he was worth the quarter of his kingdom. But Bruce was a somewhat too outspoken cleric, and the time came when he lost favour with his king. James does not figure at all creditably in the subsequent story of Bruce's troubled career, given in detail here. The divine's steadfastness, his iron will, his dour determination, did not suit James and his miserable creatures; but, reading this record, one conceives a real admiration for "the man who, more than any, save Melville, stood up like a tower, unshakable to the very end." It is a pity that Mr. Macnicol has not been able to tell us more about the inner life and domestic relations of his hero. But the materials are admittedly scant, and unless the "large book" of letters which Bruce gave to Robert Blair should be discovered, nothing more is likely to be known than is told here. The illustrations are interesting.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. JOHN MURRAY publishes *Indian Problems*, by Mr. S. M. Mitra, a volume which, without agreeing with the author's views, we can heartily recommend. Hardly any reader is likely to find himself with Mr. Mitra at every point. He attacks Mr. Keir Hardie and Sir Henry Cotton; he dedicates his book to Lord Cromer, in the name of "True Imperialism," whatever that may mean. On the other hand, he describes the Indian Police as constituting "a terror," and speaks of the non-conviction by Anglo-Indian juries of Europeans for "murdering" native servants as a scandal. Mr. Mitra cannot, then, be claimed by either side in a controversy now raging, although both sides will quote passages which suit their

views. Mr. Mitra may be wise in his generation: his general adherence to the principle of British rule; his defence of exceptional legislation directed against the "seditious" press and of deportation powers, as well as his attacks upon the National Congress and on "agitators"—all these will help to draw respectful attention from officials and men of influence to his serious criticisms and to proposals calculated to bring about a real reform. Sir George Birdwood contributes an Introduction to the volume, in which he rightly points out that our author's book is largely based upon experience of government in a great native State. Sir George Birdwood does not allude to more literary questions, in which he and Mr. Mitra have been brought together by their work.

There is a portion of the book which stands entirely apart from all the rest, though artificially connected with it by the bearing of the partition of Bengal upon the language of that historic Province. In a letter to *The Times*, Sir George Birdwood himself dealt with English influence in the modern development of the literature of Bengal. The few pages from Mr. Mitra's pen that relate this history are full of charm, and may be commended to readers less concerned than are politicians with the greater portion of the volume. Those who take part in Tariff controversy should turn to Mr. Mitra's exposition of the neglect of Indian interests in the Colonial Conferences, and even in the Imperial Conference of last year. It is unfortunate that his figures are out of date, but those for the two subsequent years to the last given (1905) only strengthen Mr. Mitra's argument.

A few slips may be noted, as, for example, on the second page, where we think that "necessary" needs to be reversed by "un." On p. 193 a famous French Orientalist, remembered by his works on Hindu religion, becomes by a printer's error Hippolyte "Fanche." In Sir George Birdwood's Introduction a Mohammedan general in the Russian service is named in a fashion to need the melancholy addition that he and his family were blown to pieces, after his retirement, by the population of the capital city where his administration had been thought to be peculiarly appropriate.

The Itinerary of John Leland in or about the Years 1535-43. Parts IV. and V. Edited by Lucy Toulmin Smith. (Bell & Sons.)—The main portion of this volume consists of Leland's narrative 'Itinerary' through twelve English counties, some of which—including the shires of Gloucester, Hereford, Salop, Warwick, and Worcester—are dealt with at considerable length, while of the remainder only scanty notices are recorded. This tour, which began at Haseley in Oxfordshire, and terminated at London, is included in Part V. of the 'Itinerary.' Part IV. contains memoranda for the 'Itinerary,' consisting chiefly of notes on distinguished persons and families in certain counties, based on extracts from family pedigrees or rolls, and verbal information given to the writer by the local gentry. The valuable Appendix comprises the detached part of Leland's 'Collectanea' included in the Philipps MS. 12,111, and is composed of extracts from lives of saints and chronicles in the abbey libraries of Croyland and Bury St. Edmunds, as well as from the later collections of John Rowse or Ross of Warwick, which give early historical notices of Oxford and Cambridge Universities and of the ancient Midland Warwick and Worcester. Two undated letters bearing on Leland's own work, and some notes on Staffordshire families, close the Appendix.

The description given by Leland of the ancient towns which he visited in the course of his tour may still be read with interest, though it may be doubted whether in some cases he depended altogether on personal observation. The editor points out (p. 83) that he has so far misplaced the situation of Buttington Bridge, which is about two miles from Welshpool, that one cannot believe that he ever went there. In his account of Shrewsbury he omits to mention the venerable church of St. Giles, though on p. 121 he quotes from the book of Prior Robert of Shrewsbury the statement that the remains of the virgin martyr St. Winifred were deposited in it. In discussing the origin of the name of Shrewsbury, Leland observes that "Schrobbsbyri is the very Englyshe word truly written, not much dissonant from Penguern," which he translates *caput Alneti*. Modern etymologists, however, incline to the view that the name is derived from an ancient Saxon landowner called Scrob.

There is but little evidence in the 'Itinerary' that Leland, any more than his contemporaries, had any appreciation of the beauties of nature. In describing the chantry chapel of St. Mary Magdalen at Guy's Cliff, near Warwick, he says:—

"It is a place of pleasure, an howse mete for the muses; there is silence, a praty wood, *antra in vivo saxo*, the river rollynge with a praty noyse over the stones, *nemusculum ibidem opacum, fontes liquidi, prata florida*," &c.

Leland, unaware of the fact that the finest poetry in the world is that which is unwritten, merely looks upon this sylvan nook as a place in which a Surrey or a Wyatt could fittingly compose his verses. In his view, to any one not favoured by the muses the *antra muscosa*, the *solitudo et quies*, were useless.

For the editorial part of the work we have nothing but praise. The notes are few, but to the point, and they sometimes raise our hopes that when the text of the 'Itinerary' is completed we may be favoured with a much-needed commentary on the various tours from the same accomplished hand.

Footsteps of Scott. By W. S. Crockett. (T. N. Foulis.)—Mr. Crockett's book is a pleasant, brief repetition of the familiar story of Sir Walter Scott. There is nothing new to be said, though it is interesting to learn that a native of Galashiels, who was born in 1804, and had conversed with Sir Walter, lived into the summer of 1907, in a sorely altered Galashiels. In Scott's time the place must have been no more than a village at the gate of the laird. We cannot be at all certain that Scott's lameness in infancy was "a touch of the hereditary malady, paralysis." Another explanation has been drawn from the science of osteology. Is it certain that Prince Charles's Highland companion, who shook hands with his left hand, because his right had touched the Prince's, exclaimed, "While I live this hand of mine will never touch water"? It must have been a very unpleasant fist by Scott's time, and the left cannot have been much better. That the peel tower, Smailholme, is "probably" seven hundred years old, we deem in a high degree improbable. Our copy of Bunbury's print with Langhorne's verses, of which Scott, as a boy, knew the author, while Burns did not, is not accessible; but we do not think that "ye" is printed for "the," as in the copy quoted by Mr. Crockett. That seen by Burns, with Langhorne's name below the verses, is in a museum at Peebles. The legend of Bothwellhaugh's wife, "who died in consequence of being driven out

of doors on a winter night under instructions from the Regent Moray," is exploded; it does well in poetry, but is not historically valid. Hogg's 'Suicide's Grave' (p. 50) appears to be a new name for his remarkably Stevensonian 'Confessions of a Justified Sinner.' If so, the book can hardly be called a "fragment," though it is undeniably "powerful." The attribution of it to Lockhart was a mere guess, but except Hogg no one else, before Stevenson, wrote anything like it. If the term "Baron of the Exchequer" is an "imitation of an English fashion," it is a very old imitation. The Peel (p. 63) was as near Ashetiel in Scott's time as it is now, and he tells a good old witch story of the family of Laidlaw, who dwelt there and were of his acquaintance. We know nothing of Amyas Cawood, but the picture of a decapitated head ascribed to him, at Abbotsford, is not that of Mary Stuart, and is not a work of her period (p. 91). It is amusing to learn that Ruskin "placed" 'Guy Mannering' "before" 'In Memoriam.' Perhaps he also placed 'The Three Musketeers' before the 'Vita Nuova.' The story of the "Bride of Lammermoor"—the daughter of Lord Stair—was not so commonplace as Mr. Crockett supposes (p. 129). The actual facts were told by Lord Stair himself to Dr. Hickee, and were of such a nature that, for fear of modifying them by a lapse of memory, Dr. Hickee carried the secret with him to the grave. The husband of the "Border Widow" (p. 172) was executed at Edinburgh, not at Henderland, and Scott's legend was merely poetical. We see no use in "an up-to-date annotated edition" of Lockhart's 'Scott,' for we know not a note which is worth adding to that masterpiece. The reproductions of Mr. Tom Scott's sketches in colours hardly do him justice, if his designs are on his usual level of accomplishment.

The Library for April, apart from Mr. Greg's important paper noticed elsewhere, has an article by Mr. Austin Dobson 'On some Books and their Associations,' full of pleasant wanderings in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century literature. Dr. Tilley concludes his account of the work of Galliot du Pré. The article raises many interesting points in the early history of printing and bookselling, and affords some help towards their settlement. The whole output of this publisher revives one's astonishment at the extraordinary revolution in public taste which took place between the first and the last third of the sixteenth century in Paris. Mr. Ballinger writes on the use of municipal libraries by children, and has much to suggest of value. His paper should be brought under the notice of every elementary teacher in the country. M. Léopold Delisle's 'Souvenirs de Jeunesse' will be of interest to every one who is acquainted with the enormous mass of work he has done, and with the library whose excellence is largely due to his unwearied attention. The article on 'Recent Foreign Literature' is more interesting than usual; and the number closes with the notes of a lecture by Mr. J. D. Brown, who gave an optimistic account of our library system to audiences in Antwerp and Brussels under the auspices of the Belgian Government.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

ATTENDED by unanimous regrets, the French Academician Émile Gebhart has passed away. His work, grounded on solid learning, is distinguished by the wittiest and

most charming fancy. Besides his literary studies on the thinkers of Greece and the writers of the Renaissance, he devoted himself to the history of Machiavelli and the Borgias, refreshing himself the while with the adventures of Ulysses and Panurge. A master of "the gay science," he had the art of throwing an easy light on graver studies. This is why M. Paul Hervieu, appointed to receive him at the French Academy in 1904, was able to welcome him in the words: "Vous êtes venu à nous, monsieur, par le chemin des écoliers!" That "longest way" first led him to Rome and to the French School of Athens, where he went through the regular course of studies. It is known that when a young student he was lucky enough to be appointed by the Director, M. Daveluy, to be Ernest Renan's guide and take him to the Acropolis.

Lately M. Gebhart recalled his experience of this occasion before a few friends. He told us that the inspiration of the famous 'Prayer on the Acropolis' did not start straight from Renan's brain at the sight of Minerva's temple, as most people think. He had gone, he said, one February morning in 1865, to the Parthenon, with Renan and his wife, just back from Egypt. The visit lasted two hours. Standing before the ruins, the Keltic pilgrim to Athens's shrine admired, and commented on, its archæologic beauties as coolly as he would have done at a meeting of the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. It was only the next day that Renan, shut up in his room at the Hôtel d'Angleterre, composed the famous 'Prayer,' and wrote it on a scrap of paper. That litany, M. Gebhart maintained, is too elaborate a piece of learning to have been improvised in an outburst of pagan faith. Renan had already conceived the idea of it before his journey to Greece, and it may be traced back to his first Hellenic study, the essay on 'The Religions of Antiquity.' C. G.

A FORGOTTEN EARLY PROSE WORK OF COLERIDGE.

MR. T. J. WISE has recently acquired an octavo volume of miscellaneous tracts, the main interest of which consists in its containing an early prose work of Coleridge's, unknown to the bibliographers and apparently to the author's daughter and editor, in whose collection of her father's political writings—'Essays on his own Times,' 3 vols., 1850—it is neither included nor referred to. The work in question is in opistolary form, signed C. T. S., and was elicited by an attack on Dr. E. L. Fox, a prominent member of the anti-ministerial party of Bristol. It is a pamphlet consisting of title-page (verso blank) and seven pages of letterpress. The title-page runs:—

"An | Answer | to | 'A Letter | to | Edward Long Fox, M.D.' | [Motto:] This is the Patriot's meed! | Be he as pure as is the Mountain Snow, | He shall not 'scape the wrongs of Calumny. | Bristol: | Sold by all the Booksellers. | Price Two-pence."

No date is given, but the pamphlet must have appeared soon after the publication (December 11th, 1795) of the letter which called it forth. Both letter and answer are bound up in the aforesaid volume of tracts.

Of Dr. Fox it is enough to say that he was the head of a lunatic asylum near Bristol, and, according to Cottle ('Rem.,' p. 372), "an opulent and liberal-minded man." Cottle also says that to his knowledge, "in the year 1796, Dr. Fox, in admiration of Coleridge's talents, presented him with fifty pounds."

That the 'Answer' is the work of Cole-

ridge is proved by internal evidence, several sentences in it being found in the 'Conciones' and *The Watchman*. The writer of the Letter which provoked it signs himself "A. W.," but I am unable to identify him.

R. A. PORTS.

TO THE AUTHOR OF 'A LETTER TO EDWARD LONG
FOX, M.D.'

"It would perhaps be paying to the Inhabitants of Bristol a compliment which human nature does not admit, to suppose that in so large a mass of people, there may not be a considerable number so devoid of reflection as to mistake assertions for argument, and cool malignity for candour. For the sake of these my weaker brethren, I shall endeavour to counteract this malignity, and expose the falsehood of such assertions. I am not surprised at the length of time wasted by you in preparing the Attack—nor should you wonder at the immediateness of the Reply. Calumny must imagine and invent: Truth needs only remember.

To organise a chaos of commonplace invective is no easy task. Your letter however may, I think, be reduced into two parts:—First, an Attack on Dr. Fox; secondly, an abuse of the Party, of whom you have elected him the Champion. And first, of the attack on Dr. Fox.

"While you profess commiseration, moderation, and justice, you call upon the Citizens of Bristol in a way calculated to mislead their judgment, inflame their passions, and excite their resentment!" Surely, Sir, a charge of so serious a nature should have been followed by some *show of Facts*. By the term "call upon," I presume, you must allude to the handbills sent forth by the opposers of certain Bills, urging the Citizens to meet and petition against them. Now, Sir, have you any reason for believing that Dr. Fox's approbation was asked previously to the dispersion of each one of these? and although this should be conceded, which of these Handbills "was calculated to mislead the Judgment or inflame the Passions"? If there were any such, why did you not adduce them? Are you ignorant, that every accusation unaccompanied with proofs, or an attempt at proof, is (not only in the opinion of the honest, but) in the eye of the law, a LIBEL? I will grant, that they were well calculated "to excite resentment." For they proclaimed, that two Bills were pending, by the first of which all Liberty of the Press would be destroyed, and by the second the fifth article of the Bill of Rights be repealed. These are facts, the simplest statement of which must render needless all auxiliary powers of rhetoric. The man, whose resentment is not excited by them, should have been born in Morocco or Constantinople. These handbills therefore were "the way" by which "the Citizens of Bristol were called upon." The Citizens of Bristol attended to them, and a crowded and unanimous meeting was their consequence. "In the present state of things to what good end can this tend?" Such meetings, Sir, tended to terminate the American, and to prevent a Russian, war. And, "in the present state of things," these meetings have scared away the most execrable clause of a Bill still execrable; which clause on account of any special circumstances gave to any brace of trading justices an unlimited and arbitrary power of dispersing the most numerous and respectable assembly; and if human nature and common sense had struggled against obedience, to have seized them as felons or slaughtered them as rebels. This, Sir, is a consequence of these meetings, conducive "to the peace of society" by decreasing the temptations to resistance of Government, and most friendly "to the authority of our Laws" by making an embryo statute less unworthy of becoming one of them.

Hitherto, I have been cutting my way through a thicket of falsehoods; but I do not repent me of my labour, since I have arrived at so solemn a truth as is conveyed in the following sentences. "The Inhabitants of Britain, naturally endowed with much feeling, have at all times been prone to enthusiastic delusion: hence crafty and designing men have found ample scope to work upon their passions for the accomplishment of particular ends." Those Rights which God had given, the powers of darkness had withheld from the people of France. At length they rose and seized them. The Dagon, Despotism, "was fallen upon his face to the ground, and both the palms of his hands were cut off." Edmund Burke, the bold Encomiast of the American Rebellion, started forward, chief mourner over the prostrate Idol: and as if he had been its High Priest, alarmed us with mad sorrow, and more than funeral ululation. The thin partition, which divides great wit from madness, seemed to have been withdrawn; and with all the wild energy of phrenetic genius, he scattered firebrands through the nation. Many of the "Inhabitants of Britain, at all times prone to enthusiastic delusions," caught his disorder; and when, by the

duplicity of their Court, and the hellish menaces of the Brunswick manifesto, the French Legislature were so transported with terror and indignation as to pass sentence of death against the King, the frenzy became almost universal. "Crafty and designing men found ample scope to work upon these passions for particular ends." At this period Lord Chatham would have cried aloud to his country,—"Your abhorrence of this cruelty is just, but let it not mislead you. 'The Almighty has not commissioned the people of one country to try and punish those of another for crimes committed within themselves.' Consider, that you are a commercial nation: consider the incalculable wealth which must flow in upon you, if you preserve a dignified neutrality." Not so the son of Lord Chatham. There has been scarcely any minister who has not been thrown out by a war; yet the enormous increase of patronage, which a war brings with it, is a temptation which scarcely any minister has been able to resist. By every species of insult Mr. Pitt provoked the French Legislature to a declaration of hostilities; and when they were willing and eager to prevent an actual commencement of them, fiercely refused all negotiation. The French were stained with guilt; and the Ally of the Empress of Russia and the Dey of Algiers would treat with the immaculate only.* A cold-blooded man, he mimicked the delirious invectives of Burke; and working upon the passions of a nation prone to enthusiastic feelings, accomplished his particular ends. But disappointment and scarcity have well nigh sobered us, and the injudicious application of stimulants produced an exhaustion: the people of England are opening their eyes on their true friends, and the calumnies of ministerial hirelings will not be able to keep them closed.

I have digressed; but the last sentence has proved a memento, and I return to you, Sir. "Little is required to enrage a multitude, but much is requisite to direct the operations of an enraged multitude to any good ends. Examine your own mind, and then determine whether you have sufficient influence, authority, or ability to stay the mad career of a thoughtless populace." What evidence, Sir, have you adduced, what shadow of evidence can you adduce, that Dr. Fox has ever endeavoured to enrage the populace? While this remains unproved, your advice is as libellous as if you had published a letter to an eminent Banker of unimpeached credit, admonishing him not to make himself a bankrupt. "Attend first to your relative situation in society: before you determine to fail, examine your own mind, and reflect whether your private charities will ever counterbalance the distresses you will occasion by the ruin of so many persons, who have confided their property with you." All this would be excellent advice; but unless you had previously shewn the necessity of it, you must be brought in guilty of a most foul slander. Rightly, Sir! you exhort us to examine the probable nature of Dr. Fox's motives before we pronounce on his conduct. If you are not aware, how little he can have been benefited in his practice by his spirited exertions in favour of the oppressed, there are medical men in the world to whom you might apply for information, medical men, whose real political and religious opinions are well known to their co-divant acquaintance, but who prudently refuse their name and countenance to Dr. Fox's late conduct as having more of "humanity and benevolence" in it than of "selfish policy." Sagacious men and knowing in their profession, they are not ignorant that even diseases may prove convenient: they remember that Demosthenes, a State-physician, when he wished to finger a large fee from Harpalus, yet was expected by his former connections to speak out according "to the well-known tendency of his political opinions," found a sore-throat very serviceable; and they have learnt from their own experience how absolutely necessary in point of "selfish policy" is a certain political palsey in the head, *omnis omnia annuens*. I am afraid that the aristocratic party in general do not love a man the better for being really, however they may hate him for not being nominally, a Christian. The Law, the Prophets, and the Gospel teach a series of doctrines so nearly bordering on some recent unpopular tenets, that it requires all the acuteness of benighted interpreters to spiritualize them away into an harmless no-meaning. The aristocratic party, Sir! do not always love a man the better for his practical Christianity; and it is the aristocratic party, chiefly, that can fee physicians. I mean not to say the lower classes have no means of rewarding their friends. They have the noblest means—they can pray to the Almighty in their behalf! and far more precious than the finest gold is the intercession of a poor man's prayer! if this

be "selfish policy," you have justly charged Dr. Fox with it: and without any of those fashionable expenses that nowadays attend convenient evidence, you might call an host of eager witnesses from the garret, the cottage, and the hovel! and I fear likewise, that the motive ascribed to him in the preceding sentence would not have been ascribed altogether without reason, if the being singular could prove an "affectation of singularity." You attack the whole of Dr. Fox's conduct as being marked with a vicious love of popularity. There have been four things, I understand, by which Dr. Fox's conduct has been rendered obnoxious: and first, "the little Sulky!" Now I should agree with you, Sir! that the "little Sulky" is an unsocial vehicle; yet nevertheless I must continue to think, that its greater convenience is a sufficient reason for the Doctor's having adopted it, unless I see the rich and great stop their more roomy carriages on the road, and take up into them the main, the halt, or the blind; the decrepit old man whose snow-covered rags mock his shivering; or the soldier's deserted wife who tramps wearily on with her baby screaming at her back for cold. But as this is not likely to be the fashion, I cannot think you justified in your attack on the little Sulky, whatever credit I may give you for the wit and liberality of it.

Secondly, Animal Magnetism. Considering you, unknown Sir! as the representative of the party, of which you have made yourself the champion, I am not surprised at the scorn which this part of Dr. Fox's conduct seems to have excited in you. Your immediate and contemptuous rejection of animal magnetism is perfectly consistent with your implicit belief in the unscriptural jargon of Athanasius, or the less innocent political mysteries of our war-secretary. Your hasty infidelity and blind bigotry are produced by the same cause, by that indolence of mind, which they, who are diseased with it, by the alchemistic arts of self-adulation transmute into the honorary title of COMMON SENSE. You reject or admit instantaneously, and in both instances avoid all fatigue of previous investigation. But the patient wisdom of the experimental philosophy teaches its disciples that investigation is in all cases a sacred duty: and the conviction of this truth actuated the two great masters of this philosophy in a manner most apposite to our argument. Sir Isaac confessed that he had once seriously studied astrology, and Boyle did not conceal that he had formerly been attached to alchemy and natural magic. I would have directed your zeal against imposture to a more proper object. I would have pointed out to you WILLIAM PITT, the great political Animal Magnetist, who has most foully worked on the diseased fancy of Englishmen; and by idle shew, and alarming bustle, and many a mysterious trick, has thrown the nation into a feverish slumber, and is now bringing it to a crisis which may convulse it mortally!

Thirdly, the BRIDGE business. And here Dr. Fox's unwearied exertions in favour of mangled humanity, and his contempt of "selfish policy," were indeed particular, almost as particular as the iniquitous efforts made by a certain party to prevent enquiry. Very prudently, Sir! you have chosen to forget this part of the Doctor's conduct; but it will be remembered to his honour at that awful day, when the Eternal Justice will ask of the slaughtered innocent, who MURDERED them. You have spoken with scorn of "a few factious aliens." I glory that I am an alien in your city. I have my prejudices, Sir! and involuntarily should associate with myself the guilt of the town, in which I was born. I should dwell on that place of blood, and recollecting that there was not virtue enough in it to tear the cloak of authority from the limbs of murder, I should blush for my birth-place and falter while I called myself a Citizen of Bristol!

Fourthly, and lastly, Dr. Fox was the chairman of that crowded meeting, which unanimously voted a petition against the two Bills. Did Dr. Fox then "mislead the judgment or inflame the passions"? Was not a spirited speech, which, though true, was too true, abruptly concluded at his instance? I am "anxious to hear by what ingenuity of defamation profligate scribblers will contrive to calumniate the proceedings of that day. Those, whose sole concern is truth, must represent the Citizens then assembled not merely as *orderly* (for this is a word too weak) but as men acting from reflection, and subduing their feelings by the energy of reason." See Dr. Beddoes's Postscript.—"Your deduction, Sir!

* The reference apparently is to a pamphlet by Coleridge's friend Dr. Thomas Beddoes—founder of the Pneumatic Institution, and father of the poet Thomas Lovell Beddoes—of which the title-page reads as follows: "Where would be the Harm of a Speedy Peace? (Motto: a prose extract (ll. 17) from Dean Tucker.) Bristol: Printed and Sold by N. Biggs, St. Augustine's; Sold also by Bulgin & Sheppard, Cottle, Read, and other Booksellers. Price Three-pence." The postscript runs:—

Since this Pamphlet was composed, report of a pro-

* Cf. "Conciones ad Populum," 1796, p. 42: "Admire, I pray you, the cautious delicacy of our government! that will profess itself the Ally of the Immaculate only—of the MERCIFUL Catharine, the HONEST King of Prussia, and that most CHRISTIAN Arch-pirate, the Dey of Algiers!"

from a passage in 'The Bill of Rights against Gagging Bills' would have deserved the praise of neatness, but for one unfortunate sentence in the quotation. A man without honour or conscience will always feign the warmest attachment to any principles, provided his hypocrisy promises to promote his interest. Cannot you, Sir! or the Chief Justice of Newfoundland, or the Secretary of War, or the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture, inform us how a man's worldly interest is best promoted? It surely requires an almost ministerial valour of face to attribute Dr. Fox's late opposition to motives of "selfish policy." Thus I have answered your attacks on Dr. Fox—I have started forward to answer them, though almost a perfect stranger to the Doctor—but the sentence of Horace concerning our duties towards our particular friends I think equally applicable to our duties towards the friends of peace, freedom, and human nature:

Who basely stabs a patriot's honest fame,
Who skulks from his defence, when others blame,
That man is base.

The remaining parts of your letter contain a general and vague abuse of Dr. Fox's supposed Party. Before, Sir, you had dared to imply that this Party "notoriously cherish republican principles, are desirous of exciting the King's subjects to rebellion, and openly scoff at religion," would it not have been well to have recollected the opulent and respectable Citizen who seconded Dr. Fox, and some other opulent Citizens who signed the Petition? The upholders of Dr. Fox are his party, and you have made no exceptions. But waiving the objection, and allowing you mean the anti-ministerial party in general, is it well to attack a body of men without stating one fact?

When men are desirous of abusing those whom they do not know, they are apt to look into their own hearts, and having discovered what vices themselves are most inclined to, charge them against their adversaries. Thus a priest is apt to call every man, who opposes fraud and mystery, "a decorous atheist"; and low women, when they quarrel, never omit the vituperative term, strumpet. From similar feelings I presume you have charged our party with preaching blood, and setting the passions of men afloat. Are you troubled, Sir! like the minister, with an epileptic memory? Or have you, Sir! in humble imitation of his favourite foible, acquired by hard drinking a perpetuity of blush? Surely one or the other must have been the case, or you could not with unaltered features have brought an accusation of violence! You must know the spirit of your own parliamentary orators, from the volcanic Burke down to *perish-commerce-rigour - beyond - law - kill - off* Wyndham, whose harangues at once dull and ferocious may be more aptly likened to boiling lead: you must know the spirit of your discourses from the pulpit, from the bench, from the ministry. Would you wish, Sir! that we should republish all the handbills issued from your party in this City alone? Can you say in your conscience, that they would entitle their authors to the Gospel benediction.—Blessed are the peacemakers? The multitude of facts, which I might adduce, makes the selection of any particular one difficult. *Inopem me copia fecit*. I will however state one fact, and that a recent fact. Within the last three weeks a circular letter has been sent to the Publicans of this City, requiring them to exclude from their houses certain gentlemen whose names are underwritten, and whom the letter styles "damned Jacobin pests of Society," &c. &c.

"An arrogant opinion of mental superiority constitutes the most striking characteristic of your party." Sir, we plead guilty to a self-opinion of our mental superiority. We are unable to think respectfully of that same "common sense" of yours, which can teach you, that peace, the mother of plenty, can breed discontentment; that a sincere attempt in our legislature to reform abuses can endanger civil violence, the pretext of which is the obstinate refusal to reform; that a disease is to be cured by doubling the causes of it; and that a war which has increased the dearth, and furnished a

position to the House of Commons respecting peace has reached the author. He supposes that the minister, alarmed at the general opposition to the noted bills, and the cry for peace at many late public meetings, feels that he must now try to appease the national indignation. If peace speedily follow, the people may justly ascribe it to their exertions—if not, it will be their interest soon to exert themselves anew. Whether this news be true, and if true, will be productive of good, time must decide. It is too certain that the minister has in view a most odious and destructive tax on farmers' horses. A burden of this nature on agriculture, slight in sound, but heavy in pressure, is said to have partly ruined Spain. Mr. Pitt says this tax will fall on the farmer, who can well afford to pay it. But surely the public good sense will disdain the pretence. For will it not fall on the plough, on the produce of the plough, on ALL who consume that produce?

"9th Dec. 1795."

† "Mr. Reeves, chief justice of Newfoundland and captain-commandant of the spy-gang."—"The Plot Discovered," 1795, p. 30, note."

pretence for the introduction of indirect despotism, is the best possible sedative of popular indignation! Yes, Sir! we feel your inferiority painful to us, when you would teach us that the most effectual way of "preventing the prevalence of passion over the reason in the lower ranks" is to take from them all power and exercise of reason—to make them toil like brutes and be dumb like brutes. To make them all appetite and passion is the most effectual way of preventing the domination of either. Doubtless, Sir! it is owing altogether to us, their insidious advisers, that being ignorant and vicious and wanting bread they do not believe you, when you say to them (as the executioner did to Don Carlos), "Be quiet, Sirs! it is all for your good!" We do indeed in the spirit of Christian charity think most contemptuously of your intellect. For such is the system which the ministerial man supports, that we add to his heart whatever we detract from his understanding:

Sbris increvit opimum
Pingue : caret culpa : nescit quod perdat.
Pers. Sat. iii. 33.

From our love to human nature we are proud to assert that the whole intellect of this country is against the present system. The only writer among you, "whose name does not disgrace the page of an opponent," learnt the discipline of genius in our corps. At the sacred flames which rise from the altar of FREEDOM, he kindled that torch with which he has since endeavoured to set fire to her temple. I never read Edmund Burke's letter without receiving a lesson of humiliation and of dignity. This magnificent Mausoleum, in which he has interred his honest fame, is indeed one of the wonders of the world. Peace attend his declining age! and when he departs from us, the worst punishment I wish him for all the excesses he has committed, is that he may be appointed under-porter to St. Peter, and be obliged to open the gates of Heaven to Fayette, Brissot, Roland, and Condorcet!

C. T. S.

'DEFENDER OF THE FAITH, AND SO FORTH.'

THE publication of Mr. A. L. Smith's two brilliant and sympathetic Lectures on the historical value of the late Prof. Maitland's work suggests the desirability of a slight emendation in the often-quoted essay under the above title, of which the detailed argument was published in *The English Historical Review* (xv. 120), and the substance in 'The Cambridge Modern History' (ii. 550 sq.). If scholars had done their duty in the way of Record publications (as Mr. A. L. Smith has remarked), they would have taken steps to test the formulas of royal style, printed by Sir T. D. Hardy, and relied on by Prof. Maitland with a characteristic acknowledgment. In this case a small, but not unimportant discovery would have been made, which would have enabled the latter to make his masterly version of this obscure procedure more complete in one particular, and, possibly, to modify it slightly in others. As it is, it only remains to indicate at once an emendation in Hardy's formulas which may be of service to future commentators.

It will be remembered that the point of the memorable essay above referred to is the addition of the words *et cætera* to the formal style of Elizabeth from the very beginning of her reign. This innovation is regarded as a "stroke of genius" on the part of the Queen's advisers, since it retained under a conventional and inoffensive disguise the legal significance and political expediency

* Cf. *The Watchman*, No. 1, p. 23 (March 1st, 1796):—"Such is the system which they support, that we add to their integrity whatever we detract from their understanding."

Filris increvit opimum
Pingue : carens culpa.

It is consoling to the lovers of human nature, to reflect that Edmund Burke, the only writer of that Faction "whose name would not sully the page of an opponent," learnt the discipline of genius in a different corps. At the flames which rise from the altar of Freedom, he kindled that torch with which he since endeavoured to set fire to her temple. Peace be to his spirit, when he departs from us: this is the severest punishment I wish him—that he may be appointed under-porter to St. Peter, and be obliged to open the gate of heaven to Brissot, Roland, Condorcet, Fayette, and Priestley!"

of the ampler title. It is, indeed, perfectly clear that Mary herself must have regarded the ampler style with frank abhorrence, yet, with the casual exceptions referred to in the Act of 1 and 2 Phil. and Mar. c. 8, we must suppose, on the authority of the accepted formulas, that she used it till the date of her marriage. From that date its omission was effectually screened by the superimposed titles of Jerusalem and Flanders and the rest, with which Prof. Maitland has sported in his happiest vein. But we find, as a matter of fact, that the style in question was defiantly used by the Protestant, and grudgingly, if not sparingly, by the Catholic predecessors of Elizabeth.

Now this statement of the case is absolutely correct, and is supported, as usual, by conclusive evidences. Even the possible objections which might have been based on the official use of an abbreviated style by Mary and her consort, and the denunciation of the older style by the Act of their Parliament, were anticipated by that acute intellect. Nevertheless, there is one circumstance which would certainly have received closer attention in the course of this argument if the published formulas of Mary's style had not been defective. "*Fidei Defensor et in terra ecclesie Anglicanæ et Hibernicæ supremum caput*," was not, in fact, the official (apart from the legal) style in use from July, 1553, to July, 1554. An examination of original instruments and official drafts and entries (excluding inrolments) will show that from a certain date in the spring of 1554—presumably subsequent to the failure of Wyatt's movement—the Queen's style was changed in the general practice of the chancery, by the omission of the objectionable title following the words *Fidei Defensor*.

This omission was to some extent anticipated by the abbreviated legend of the Great Seal; but for a long time this got no further than the mere *Defensor*.

The present writer has neither the leisure nor the opportunity for making an exhaustive examination of the diplomata of this period; but by working backwards and forwards from specimens of either style he has satisfied himself that the day on which the new style began was March 26th, 1554. Thus the seriousness of the question raised by Parliament as to the legality of an innovation, which evidently was the result not of the mere caprice of the Queen herself, but of a definite change of official practice, is accentuated. A few exceptions to this practice have been noted, but that the change was enforced officially is beyond question. We can even see, after March 25th, the painful efforts of conscientious clerks to comply with the new rule. One will erase the offending words, and replace them in his copy with a row of asterisks; another will strike them through; whilst a few will pull up at the momentous *et*, and leave it standing in a *locus penitentie*.

This is not all that we may learn. For two months before the eventual change the style which was regarded by a legal-minded generation as needful to ensure the validity of royal grants or Parliamentary subsidies appears to have been avoided as far as possible in official instruments submitted for the signature of the Queen herself. Here the conventional *et cætera* is much in evidence, though it is placed at random, and does not indicate the approaching evolution of a new Erastian style. When a formal superscription does not appear to have got beyond the bald *Defensor*, but here and there an *et cætera* is deliberately appended to the latter title, which seems also to have been used as a matter of courtesy by the

Spanish chancery, following a conventional usage that was already recognized in Western Europe. It will be evident, therefore, that the step which remained to be taken by the new régime in 1559, though none the less decisive and eventful, was a short one. It is also possible that, here as elsewhere, a foreign diplomatic formula was not wholly without influence as a model. However this may be, the graphic story of the Elizabethan settlement that fascinated the readers of two eventful essays will easily bear the slight amendment suggested in the foregoing lines.

THE SHAKSPEARE QUARTOS.

THE current number of *The Library* throws a bombshell among Shakspeare collectors in the shape of Mr. Greg's article 'On Certain False Dates in Shakspearian Quartos.' Briefly stated, his theory is that four of the editions supposed to have been printed in Shakspeare's lifetime are reprints dating from 1619, issued by "a trader in books who was none too scrupulous, Thomas Pavier," to quote Mr. Lee's expression. Let us at once say that to bibliographers Mr. Greg's arguments are likely to carry immediate conviction.

Nine of these quartos are usually found in such a state as to show that they were issued as a single volume, and, indeed, in the library of an American collector a copy in this condition still exists. A visit to the Shakspearean Exhibition now on view at the British Museum will convince any one that the set of them from David Garrick's library there shown were originally bound together, and Mr. Greg names two other complete collections. The title-pages of these plays bear the dates of 1600 (3), 1608 (2), 1619 (3), one being undated. Mr. A. W. Pollard some time ago, in bringing forward these facts as to the connexion of the nine quartos in question, suggested that Pavier had bought up the unsold stock of the five earlier plays, and printed the others to make a substantial volume. This position is now untenable in view of the facts that Mr. Greg has produced.

His chief argument is founded on the paper employed, and is remarkable as the first important case in which a method new to bibliographers has been employed. M. Briquet has recently published a work on the watermarks of paper from 1282 to 1600, in which he was led to discuss the time which the frame used for making paper lasted, and the time it took for a stock of paper to be exhausted. With care in use of the frame, a stock of paper with any given watermark must, it seems, have been made within twelve months. The time it takes to exhaust this stock is more difficult to ascertain; but in the fifteenth century half of it is used up in three years, and in nine years eleventh-twelfths is used up. In the eighteenth century other observations give the average life of a stock of paper as fifteen months, and the extreme limit observed as ten years. To speak quite generally, it is concluded that for the period in question (1600-20) not more than fifteen years could elapse between the manufacture and the use of any given sheet of paper.

Mr. Greg gives a table of the watermarks in the Trinity College copy of these nine quartos, which shows that of the twenty-one different kinds of paper employed in printing them, two sorts are found in plays bearing the dates of 1600, 1608, and 1619. The consequence of this is that if we assume the title-page dates to be correct,

"we shall have to assume that in 1600 Roberts had a job stock of paper containing a number of different makes, and that he used it to print

editions of three plays that year, though not a duplicate edition of one of the same plays; that Jaggard, having inherited Roberts' business, and having occasion to print two plays for different publishers in 1608, happened to use for the purpose some of this same job lot of paper; that in 1619 Pavier, having somehow on his hands the remainders of these five plays, only one of which had been printed for him, commissioned Jaggard to print other plays to form with these remainders a composite volume, and that Jaggard once more happened to lay his hand on this very same stock of mixed papers."

The "cryptogram" theories as to Stuart printing-houses are complicated enough, but demand nothing so inconceivable as this.

This argument is fortified by others, hardly less cogent. One entirely ocular is based on the woodcut on the title-page of the 'Midsummer Night's Dream' (soi-disant 1600) which shows three distinct splits in the block, as compared with a print from the same block in 1605, showing the beginning of two of them; while in a book dated 1617 the splits are not so great. Mr. Lee's reproduction of the 1600 title-page in his recently published description does not show these splits, probably owing to the misplaced zeal of the block-maker; but traces of them can be detected, and they can be verified in the British Museum copy. For other typographical considerations we must refer the reader to Mr. Greg's paper, which is one of the most important of recent contributions to bibliography in general, and to that of Shakspeare in particular. As regards textual criticism this discovery makes no great difference, nor does it alter any dates of first publication, though it may make a serious change in the money value of these editions. Mr. Greg puts forward in conclusion some probable considerations as to Pavier's reasons for placing the old dates on his reprints; but they are not really necessary, as it would be easy to bring forward instances of reprints bearing the original dates and imprints, at this period and for long after, without any apparent reason. It is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate *The Library* on the publication of such a valuable paper.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- A B C (London and Suburban) Church and Chapel Directory, with which is incorporated The London Church of England Directory and Guide for 1908, 2d.
 Adam (J.), The Religious Teachers of Greece, 10/6 net. The substance of the Gifford Lectures on Natural Religion delivered at Aberdeen. Edited with a Memoir by A. M. Adam.
 Buddhism, March, 3/. An illustrated review, edited by B. A. Metteyya.
 Hutton (Rev. W. H.), The Age of Revolution, 4/6 net. An outline of the history of the Church from 1643 to 1815.
 Levy (J. H.), A Funeral Service, 1/ net. Music by C. B. Mabon.—The God of Israel, 6d. A paper read before the International Positivist Congress at Naples, April 27-May 3, 1908.
 McLaren (A.), The Book of Psalms, I.—XLIX, and LI—CXLV, 7/6 each. In Expositions of Holy Scripture.
 Mirrour of the Blessed Lyf of Jesu Christ, 21/ net. A translation of the 'Meditaciones Vitæ Christi,' made before 1410 by Nicholas Love, Prior of the Carthusian Monastery of Mount Grace. Edited by L. F. Powell.
 Order of the Communion, 1548. A facsimile of the British Museum copy, edited by H. A. Wilson. One of the Henry Bradshaw Society's publications.
 Smith (Rev. D.), The Gospel according to St. Matthew, 2/ net. With Introduction and notes. Part of the Westminster New Testament.
 Spiller (G.), Faith in Man: the Religion of the Twentieth Century, 1/6 net. The object of this book is to show the faith in man and society which has been silently emerging out of the struggle of the last quarter of a century.
 Vivian (P.), The Churches and Modern Thought, 1/ net. An inquiry into the grounds of unbelief and an appeal for candour. New Edition.
 Wilkinson (Bishop G. H.), The Invisible Glory, 5/ net. Selected sermons preached by the late Bishop of St. Andrews, with a Preface by the Bishop of London.
 Law.
 Walton (C. S.), Leyes comerciales y maritimes de la America Latina, 5 vols., 105/ net.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

- Carotti (Dr. G.), A History of Art: Vol. I. Ancient Art, 5/ net. Revised by Mrs. Arthur Strong, with 540 illustrations.
 Hogarth (D. G.), Excavations at Ephesus: the Archaic Artemisia, Text and Atlas, 2 vols., 50/. With chapters by C. H. Smith, A. Hamilton, B. V. Head, and A. E. Henderson.
 Igglesden (C.), Ashford Church, 2/6. With original sketches by X. Willis. New Edition.
 Jenner (Mrs. H.), Our Lady in Art, 2/6 net. With 41 illustrations.
 Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, April, 1/ net.
 Mitchell (W.), The National Monument to be completed for the Scottish National Gallery on the Model of the Parthenon at Athens. An appeal to the Scottish people, with 6 illustrations in colour and plans. Edition de Luxe.
 National Art-Collections Fund, Fourth Annual Report, 1907.
 Northampton (Marquis of), Spiegelberg (W.), and Newberry (P. E.), Report on some Excavations in the Theban Necropolis during the Winter of 1908-9, 21/ net.
 Tindall (J.), Sketching Notes, 1/6 net. Founded chiefly upon the teaching of the late James Lobbey of Bradford.
 Poetry and Drama.
 Austin (Alfred), Sacred and Profane Love, and other Poems, 4/6 net.
 Cave (J.), Poems, 2/6 net.
 Clark (J.), Hannibal. A drama in five acts.
 Cotterill (E.), A Professional Socialist, 1/6 net. A play having 11 characters.
 Hamilton (J.), The Magic Sieve, 6d. net. A play in two scenes, with an Irish version.
 Law (A.), Songs of the Uplands, 3/6 net.
 Lewis (A.), Enamels, 2/6 net. Contains 100 short poems.
 Litchfield (G. D.), Narcissus, and other Poems, 4/ net.
 Lowe (D.), Ballad of a Great City, and other Poems, 2/6 net. Some of these poems are reprinted from magazines.
 Morris (Harrison S.), Lyrics and Landscapes.
 Sabin (A. K.), Dante and Beatrice, 6d. net. An essay.
 Music.
 New Cremona, 1/ net. Dr. Max Grossmann's theory of harmoniously attuning the resonance boards of the violin.
 Tchaikovsky (M.), The Life and Letters of Peter Il'ich Tchaikovsky, 7/6 net. Edited from the Russian, with Introduction by Rosa Newmarch.
 Political Economy.
 Collings (Rt. Hon. Jesse), Land Reform, 2/6 net. Deals with occupying ownership, peasant proprietary, and rural education, and is illustrated. New Edition. For former notice see *Athen.*, Aug. 4, 1906, p. 128.
 Harrison (F.), National and Social Problems, 7/6 net. This book—an appeal to international morality and a plea for social regeneration—develops the principles laid down in two preceding works: the first, on religious belief; the second, on philosophic thought.
 Mignon (F. A. C.), Every Man his own Financier, 6/ net. It is claimed that after reading 'Every Man his own Financier' one can scan with intelligent interest, and turn to practical account, even the minutest details of the financial and monetary articles in the newspapers.
 History and Biography.
 Avery (E. McKendree), A History of the United States and its People, from their Earliest Records to the Present Time, Vol. IV. For review of Vols. I and II see *Athen.*, Aug. 11, 1906, p. 157.
 Bielschowsky (A.), The Life of Goethe, Vol. III., 15/ net. Translated by W. A. Cooper. For notice of Vol. II. see *Athen.*, Sept. 14, 1907, p. 297.
 Melville (Lewis), The Beaux of the Regency, 2 vols., 24/ net. With 53 portraits, caricatures, and other illustrations.
 Military History of Perthshire, 1660-1902. Edited by the Marchioness of Tullibardine, with portraits, illustrations, and maps.—Military History of Perthshire, 1690-1902. Edited by the same. Contains a roll of the Perthshire men of the present day who have seen active service under the British flag, compiled by the editor and J. C. C. Macdonald, and has portraits, illustrations, and maps.
 Tew (Rev. E. L. H.), Old Times and Friends, 5/ net. Deals with the author's recollections of many persons connected with the Oxford Movement.
 Tilby (A. Wyatt), The English People Overseas, Vol. I., 15/ net. Vol. II. will be published in 1909. Vol. III. will contain a complete Index to the whole work and a Bibliography.
 Walpole (Sir Spencer), The History of Twenty-Five Years, 1856-80, Vols. III and IV., 2 vols., 21/ net. For review of former volumes see *Athen.*, May 21, 1904, p. 646.
 Geography and Travel.
 Daniels (H. G.), Romford and its Surroundings, 1/ net. A handbook for visitors and residents, illustrated by J. A. C. Brannil. No. 66 of the 'Homeland Handbooks.'
 Dunning (H. W.), To-day in Palestine, 10/6 net. Illustrated.
 Fuller (R. H.), South Africa at Home, 5/ net.
 Klein (Abbé F.), An American Student in France. With 25 illustrations.
 Maps, Southern Nigeria: Sheets 78 D, 73 E, 73 J, 6d. each.
 Starr (F.), In Indian Mexico, 5 dols. A narrative of travel and work.
 Sports and Pastimes.
 Myers (A. Wallis), The Complete Lawn Tennis Player, 10/6 net. With 90 illustrations, including many special action-photographs.
 Education.
 Chamberlain (A. H.), The Condition and Tendencies of Technical Education in Germany.
 Draper (A. S.), Our Children, our Schools, and our Industries. An address delivered Dec. 27, 1907, before the State Educational Association at Syracuse, New York.
 Examination Papers of the Royal University of Ireland, 1907. A supplement to the University Calendar for 1908.

Philology.

American Journal of Philology, January-March. Edited by B. L. Gildersleeve.
 Charlton (Capt.), Hausa Reading Book, 4/6 net. Contains a collection of texts reproduced in facsimile from native manuscripts, arranged for the use of beginners and advanced students, &c.
 Payen-Payne (De V.), A New French-English English-French Pocket Dictionary, 1/6 net. Abridged from the larger dictionary.

School-Books.

Ball (F. K.), A German Grammar, 2/6.
 Chips from a Bookshelf, 1/3. An English reading-book for junior forms, edited by H. B. Browne in Arnold's Literary Reading-books.
 Hadow (G. E. and W. H.), The Oxford Treasury of English Literature: Vol. III, Jacobean to Victorian, 3/6. A book for students who are beginning a general course of English literature. For notice of Vol. II. see *Athen.*, July 13, 1907, p. 35.
 Laboulaye (E.), Yvon et Finette, 4d. Edited by E. C. Kittson in Dent's Modern Language Series.
 Morris (L. H.), Longman's Complete Drawing Course. Part II, 5/6. For elder scholars.
 Select English Classics: Matthew Arnold, 3d.; William Hazlitt, 4d.; Isaac Walton, 4d.; John Keats, 4d.; Shakespeare's Songs and Sonnets, 3d., all selected and edited by A. T. Quiller-Couch.
 Specimens of English, Spoken, Read, and Recited, 1/4. Selected and transcribed by Walter Rippmann, in Dent's Modern Language Series.
 Watterson (E.), Practical Course of Cardboard Modelling, 3/6 net.

Science.

Bieck (E.), The Way of the Woods, 6/ net.
 Bon (Dr. G. Le), The Evolution of Forces, 5/6. In the International Scientific Series, with frontispiece and 42 figures. Edited by F. Legge. A development of the author's theories stated in 'L'Évolution de la Matière,' an English translation of which was reviewed in *Athen.*, Feb. 16, 1907, p. 200.
 Brightmore (A. W.), Structural Engineering, 10/6 net. With numerous diagrams.
 Harris (W.), Electrical Treatment, 7/6. Illustrated. Deals with the use of electricity as a cure for diseases. One of the Modern Methods of Treatment Series.
 Heineman (T. W.), The Physical Basis of Civilization, 1 dol. 25. A revised version of 'Psychic and Economic Results of Man's Physical Uprightness.'
 Kelly (H. A.), Medical Gynecology, 25/ net.
 Kenedy (A.), The Failure of Vivisection and the Future of Medical Research, 2d. The prize essay in a competition instituted by the Leigh Browne Endowment.
 McConachie (W.), Close to Nature's Heart, 3/6 net. Some of the sketches are reprinted from magazines.
 Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society, March, 2/6.
 Moore (A. E.) and Shaw (F.), Questions and Answers in Electrical Engineering, 2/6.
 Ostwald (W.), The Principles of Inorganic Chemistry, 18/ net. Translated by Alex. Findlay, with 128 figures in the text. New Edition. For former notice see *Athen.*, April 8, 1905, p. 436.
 Proceedings of the United States National Museum: No. 1597, Descriptions of Three New Species of Saturnian Moths, by W. Schaus; No. 1598, Description of a New Isopod of the Genus *Eurycope*, by Harriet Richardson; No. 1599, Notes on some Western Orthoptera, by A. N. Caudell; No. 1600, On the Revision of the Mollusk Genus *Pterinea*, by H. S. Williams.
 Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections, Vol. IV. Part IV. Stohman (C.), The Birds of the British Islands, Part X., 7/6 net. With illustrations by L. M. Medland. For notice of Part VII. see *Athen.*, Oct. 12, 1907, p. 449.
 Sylvester (J. J.), Mathematical Papers: Vol. II., 1854-73, 18/ net.
 Thomson (H. Campbell), Diseases of the Nervous System, 10/6. With 8 coloured and 12 black-and-white plates, and 101 figures in the text.

Fiction.

Applin (A.), The Butcher of Bruton Street, 6/6. Chiefly the tale of a famous surgeon's infatuation for a dancer.
 Austin (M.), Santa Lucia.
 Crispe (W.), Corry Thordike, 6/6.
 Day (H.), King Spruce. Illustrated by E. Koscoe Shrader.
 Ford (D. M.), A Time of Terror, 6d. The story of a Great Revenge, A.D. 1912. New Edition.
 Gerrard (E. C.), The Unexplained, 3/6. True Indian stories.
 Hake (A. Egmont) and Murray (D. C.), The Heavenly Hand, 6/6.
 Herring (P.), Dragon's Silk, 6/6. A tale of varying interests with some smart dialogue.
 Hickey (E.), Lois, 3/6.
 Landon (P.), Raw Edges, 6/6. Studies and stories of the present day, with designs by A. Martini.
 Rae (G. M.), Adam Stuart, 6/6. A tale of missionary endeavour.
 Ramsay (R.), The Key of the Door, 6/6. A tale of mistaken identity, with a happy ending.
 Sir Roger Delaney of Menth. By Hal, 6/6.
 Smart (Mrs. Irwin), One Life and the Next, 6/6.
 Spielmann (Mrs. M. H.), My Son and I, 6/6. Illustrated by Hugh Thomson.
 Truscott (L. Parry), The Mother of Pauline, 6d. New Edition.
 Vallings (H.), The Lady Mary of Tavistock, 6/6.
 Wilde (O.), The Picture of Dorian Gray. New Edition, ranging with Messrs. Methuen's elaborate issue.

General Literature.

Bourne (H. B. Fox), Slave Traffic in Portuguese Africa, 1/6. An account of slave-raiding and slave-trading in Angola, and slavery in the islands of San Thome and Principe.
 Boyle's Court Guide, May, 5/ net.
 Handlyman's Enquire Within, 7/6 net. Edited by Paul N. Hasluck, with numerous illustrations. Treats of making, mending, and renovating.
 India Office List, 1908, 10/6.
 James (A. F. Brodie), Nitrate Facts and Figures, 1908, 3/6 net. With 3 maps and 5 photographs.

Letters from an Egyptian to an English Politician upon the Affairs of Egypt, 2/6 net. With an Introduction by John M. Robertson.

Myers (Capt. A. E. C.), Our Coast Defence Organization, 1/6. Pocket Carlyle, 2/6 net. Edited by Rose Gardner in the Wayfaring Books.

Shaw (A.), The Outlook for the Average Man, 5/ net. Consists mainly of addresses to young men.

Smedley (Constance), Woman, her Position To-day, 6d. With an Appendix by Mrs. Philip Snowden. New Edition.

Sorabji (C.), Between the Twilights. Studies of Indian women by one of themselves.

Travis (T.), The Young Malefactor, 1 dol. 50 net. A study in juvenile delinquency, its causes and treatment, with Introduction by the Hon. B. Lindsey.

Pamphlets.

Hogg (H. W.), Survey of Recent Publications on Assyriology. Reprinted from *The Review of Theology and Philosophy* for March and April.

Stirling (Rev. C.), An Open Letter to the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Darling, and Mr. Justice Channell, re the R.C. Emancipation Act and the Jesuits, 1d.

FOREIGN.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Chantavoine (J.), Munich, 4fr. In Les Villes d'Art célèbres.
 Kieckbusch (A.), Der Einfluss der römischen Kultur auf die germanische im Spiegel der Hügelgräber des Niederrheins, 3m. 60.

Poetry and the Drama.

Broodcoorens (P.), Le Trésor sous la Roche: Part I. Le Roi Aveugle, 2fr. 50. A play in three acts in verse. Two other plays in prose will complete the trilogy. Issued in the Éditions de La Belgique artistique et littéraire.

Philosophy.

Schmitt (E. H.), Kritik der Philosophie vom Standpunkt der intuitiven Erkenntnis, 7m.

History and Biography.

Cahanès (Dr.), Les Indiscrétions de l'Histoire, Series V., 3fr. 50.

Guichen (Vicente de), Pierre le Grand et le premier Traité franco-russe, 1682-1717, 5fr.

Schiemann (T.), Geschichte Russlands unter Kaiser Nikolaus I., Vol. II., 12m.

Folk-lore.

Spetz (G.), Légendes d'Alsace, 3fr. 50.

Philology.

Progreso, No. 1, 50c. The official organ of the Delegitaro por adopto di Lingno helpanta internaciona.

Science.

Schneider (K. C.), Versuch e. Begründung der Deszendenztheorie, 3m.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

SIR FREDERICK TREVES'S new work, 'The Cradle of the Deep,' which Messrs. Smith & Elder will have ready on the 15th inst., is an account of a visit to the West Indies. The volume will include a coloured frontispiece, forty pages of half-tone illustrations, and four sketch maps.

A NEW novel entitled 'The Flemings,' by Jessie and Charles Fielding Marsh, will be published by the same firm in a few days. It is a study of an artistic temperament drawn away from the engrossing service of art by the love of a woman who possesses different ideals.

MESSRS. MACLEHOSE will publish shortly an Index to the papers relating to Scotland described or calendared in the Historical Manuscripts Commission Reports, by Prof. C. Sanford Terry. This work will be uniform in size with the Reports, and will give in short compass not only an index to all the Scottish papers in the series, but also short descriptive notes of them.

MR. JOHN LONG informs us that David Christie Murray has left sufficient materials for a volume of recollections, which should be of exceptional interest.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT announces for immediate publication a new volume of fiction by Mr. Henry Charles Moore, "a

stirring tale of the sixteenth century," entitled 'A Devonshire Lass.'

AMONG the American works to be issued immediately by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are a study of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, by Prof. Allen Johnson; and 'The Philosophy of Loyalty,' by Prof. Josiah Royce, a volume described by the author as "not a textbook, but simply an appeal to any reader who may be fond of ideals."

OF 'The Irish Poems of Alfred Perceval Graves,' which Messrs. Maunsel & Co. announce in two volumes, the author has himself made the selection. Mr. Graves's early poems have for some time been out of print; while his later lyrics—published in various books of music—are more or less inaccessible to those who value them as literature. The first volume, ready immediately, will contain most of the poems written under the influence of the Gaelic Revival, comprising many lyrics in the old Irish measures and rhyme-schemes; also a collection of short narrative poems. The second will consist of Irish country-side songs in dialect, and Anglo-Irish songs and ballads.

THE death is announced on April 24th of Prof. Archibald Hamilton Charteris, D.D., LL.D., who held the Chair of Biblical Criticism at Edinburgh University for thirty years, and wrote the 'Life of James Robertson, D.D.,' a work on 'Canonicity' (1888), 'The New Testament and its Writers,' and the Baird Lectures on 'The Church of Christ, its Life and Work.' He was joint editor of "The Guild Library" of the Church of Scotland, and first editor of its widely circulated magazine *Life and Work*. He was the son of the parish schoolmaster of Wamphray, and educated at Edinburgh for the ministry of the Church of Scotland. From 1858 until 1868, when he was appointed professor, he distinguished himself as a preacher.

THE employees of Messrs. W. & R. Chambers recently celebrated at the Oddfellows' Hall, Edinburgh, the seventy-fifth anniversary of *Chambers's Journal*. The chairman of the company, Mr. C. E. S. Chambers, who has edited the *Journal* for twenty years, was presented with an illuminated address by Mr. Hugh Mackay, who has been fifty-seven years with the firm; while Mr. Gordon Milligan, general manager, presented to Mrs. Chambers a pearl and diamond pendant from the office and literary staff in London and Edinburgh. It is pleasant to see this tribute to an honoured name, and to literary traditions which hold their own against what Mr. Chambers styled "the flood of flippant magazine literature."

MR. PHILIP WELLBY, the publisher, has sold his business to Messrs. William Rider & Son, of 164, Aldersgate Street, E.C.

WE mention with pleasure the appeal made for a subscription fund for the widow and daughters of Gerald Massey, who contributed in his early days both reviews and poems to our own columns. Massey's work as writer and teacher was

an inspiration to many, and he gave the last thirty years of his life to learning without thought of gain. Subscriptions will be received by Mr. James Robertson, 5, Granby Terrace, Hillhead, Glasgow.

MESSRS. SOTHEY'S sale on Monday week and two following days will contain a good many books of personal interest. There is, for instance, Gray's copy of Linnaeus's 'Flora Suecica' (1755) and 'Fauna Suecica' (1761), with numerous annotations by the poet. A copy of the first edition of Browning's 'Sordello' (1840) has an autograph inscription from the author to his uncle. Another Browning lot of singular interest is the original MS., on 99 pages, of 'The Widow of the Wood,' a tale by the poet's father; and included with it is a letter from Robert Browning referring to the MS. There is also a presentation copy of the scarce privately printed translation, by Maria F. Rossetti, of 'In Morte di Guendalina Talbot, Principessa Borghese' (1841).

IN 'Wer ist's?' the German 'Who's Who,' we complained of the omission of President Roosevelt's name. He is not in the main alphabetical text of biographies, but is duly included, as more than one correspondent points out, under a separate section of 'Staatsoberhäupten der Erde.'

THE death is announced of Dr. Edward Abbott, Rector of St. James's Episcopal Church, Cambridge, U.S.A., the only surviving brother of Lyman Abbott, editor of the New York *Outlook*. Dr. Abbott wrote a memoir of his father, a 'Paragraph History of the American Revolution,' 'A Paragraph History of the United States,' a 'History of Cambridge,' and a volume on Phillips Brooks. He edited the American *Literary World* from 1877 to 1888.

MR. WILKINSON SHERREN writes:—

"May I point out that Dorset (and not Devonshire, as stated in your review) is the locale of my story 'The Insurgent'?"

THE death in his eighty-second year is announced from Meran of the distinguished historian Prof. Ritter von Sichel. He studied at the École des Chartes at Paris, and in 1857 was appointed professor at the University of Vienna, and Director of the Institut für österreichische Geschichte. He retired in 1892. He was also for many years Director of the Istituto Austriaco di Studi storici in Rome, and was a life member of the Austrian Upper House. Among his works are 'Geschichte des Konzils von Trient,' 'Über Kaiserurkunden in der Schweiz,' and 'Das Privilegium Ottos I. für die römische Kirche.'

WE note the publication of the following Parliamentary Papers: Regulations for Secondary Schools in England (2d.); Draft of the Articles of a Charter for the University to have its Seat in Dublin (14d.); Report (6½d.) and Evidence (4s. 5d.) of the Committee on Irish Forestry; Regulations for the Preliminary Education of Elementary School Teachers, England, (2½d.); Scotch Education, Regulations for the Preliminary

Education and Training of Teachers of Various Grades of Schools (3½d.); Regulations as to Grants to Secondary Schools, Scotland (½d.); Annual Statistical Report of the University of Edinburgh (2d.); Annual Report on the Finances of the University of Edinburgh (1½d.); and List of Public Elementary Schools and Certified Efficient Schools in Wales (4½d.).

NEXT WEEK we shall pay special attention to Educational Literature and School-books.

SCIENCE

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

MR. JOHN GRAY, the Treasurer of the Royal Anthropological Institute, who has devoted much attention to anthropometric work, has devised a modification of Mr. Lovibond's tintometer for the purpose of determining the colour of the hair, eyes, and skin. It consists of a tube four inches in length, to which an eyepiece is attached at one end. At the other end are two apertures, into one of which a standard coloured glass may be inserted for comparison with the object of which the pigmentation is to be recorded.

Mr. Worthington Smith, whose opinion on any subject relating to flint implements has great weight, has come to the conclusion that there are no such things as "eoliths," and states in *Man* that nine out of ten of the thousands sent on to him for his opinion have been nothing but natural flint fragments, the tenth has been a minor and well-known Palæolithic or Neolithic form, or a bulbed, iron-stained flake, knocked off by the hoof of a farm animal.

The Abbé Breuil describes in *L'Anthropologie* the personal ornaments and similar objects belonging to the Bronze Age that have been discovered in the neighbourhood of the river Somme, including pins, spiral ornaments, bracelets of different kinds, rings, buttons, and various accessories to dress and to horse equipment. Among them is figured a small spur of bronze, discovered at Plainseau, but belonging to a much later period than the other objects found there, as it is of the most recent La Tène epoch.

Dr. Verneau has been appointed interim Professor of Anthropology in the place of Prof. Hamy (to whom leave of absence has been accorded by a ministerial decree), and is lecturing on the first human races of Europe and their anatomical and ethnographical survivals. He replies in *L'Anthropologie* to the criticisms of M. Paul Raymond on his paper read before the Congress at Monaco as to the race of Grimaldi, which had been held by him to be a new fossil human type. The evidence appears to be hardly sufficient.

M. Pierre Paris takes occasion in the same publication to answer the criticisms of M. Louis Siret on his identification of an indigenous Spanish ceramic art, to which he gave the name "Iberian" in his essay on the art and industry of primitive Spain.

Referring in *Man* to a volume issued by the Ethnographic Museum of Leyden on the manufacture of gongs in Semarang, Java, Mr. Shelford reflects that neither in England nor in our colonies do we attempt to rival these valuable publications.

M. de Zeltner has studied two contiguous groups of prehistoric deposits in the Soudan—one on the left shore of the Senegal, near Kayes, and the other between that town

and Nioro—and has described his discoveries in *L'Anthropologie*. He is struck at first sight by their primitive character, flints from which large flakes have been struck off being much more numerous than those which have been retouched. Even where the retouching is well done, it is generally on a part only of the implement, the rest being left absolutely in the rough. It is also to be noted that there is a mixture of types, those of Palæolithic and Neolithic characters being found together.

Dr. Couvy, attached to the colonial troops of France, has contributed anthropometric notes on the Saras, Sokoros, Budumas, Bulalas, and Wadais (races in the neighbourhood of Lake Chad), with portraits of individuals. The Sara women insert large plaques of light wood in their lips. The Sokoros shave the whole head, and carefully remove all hair from their faces; they tattoo the face with long and large cuts. The Bulalas have a similar custom.

In support of a suggestion of Prof. Westermarck's, Mr. Partridge, District Commissioner in Southern Nigeria, refers in *Man* to a visit made by him to the Chief of Etatin, an Atam village on the Cross River. The man had been forced by the people of the town, ten years ago, to assume his dignity by the hanging of buffalo horns (their big *juju*) round his neck, and once so elected was shut up in his own compound. He believed that, if he were to leave it, he would fall down dead on returning.

The Congress of Americanists will be held this year at Vienna, from the 9th to the 14th of September.

ELECTRIC WAVE TELEGRAPHY.

OWING to absence from London, my attention has only just been drawn to your review of my book on March 28th, and in view of many statements and suggestions in it, for the correctness of which I think no sufficient evidence can be offered, I ask the favour of space to reply.

Not a word is said about two-thirds of the contents of my book, but your reviewer chiefly makes use of the opportunity to expound his own opinions as to the origin and development of radiotelegraphy, and to enforce his own views on certain matters, such as the disadvantages of the earth connexion, in which it is evident that he wishes to minimize as much as possible the novelty and utility of Marconi's inventions, and demonstrate my statements to be erroneous. He begins by claiming for Lodge, Branly, and Marconi (Marconi put last) an equal share in foreseeing that "if these waves [Hertzian] could be collected in a convenient form, they might be turned to practical account for signalling."

There is not, in the published writings of Lodge or Branly, prior to 1896, one suggestion to support this contention. If your reviewer has read the evidence given in the litigation between Marconi and De Forest, in the United States, and the judgment of Judge Townsend on it, he must know perfectly well that the result of the most searching investigation into the history of wireless telegraphy in that action was to uphold Marconi's claim to be the first to have practically achieved wireless telegraphy by Hertzian waves, which no one prior to that date had actually done.

If more suggestions are to count, then Sir William Crookes's *Fortnightly* article in 1892, or Hughes's uninterpreted experiments in 1879, deserve equal recognition. Your reviewer expends a large amount of space in endeavouring to controvert my statements as to the use and importance of the

earth connexion. I will simply refer him to the opinions of Admiral Sir Henry Jackson, the great naval authority on wireless telegraphy, given in the last chapter of my book, for a refutation of some of his statements. It is not denied that Hertzian-wave telegraphy can be conducted by Marconi's methods over short distances without the metallic earth connexion or its equivalent; but for anything beyond short distances, the earth connexion is adopted, no matter what patentees may say. Thus, for example, in the large German station at Nauert, near Berlin, operating the Slaby-Braun methods, an elaborate earth connexion is used. In the Poulsen-De Forest station at Cullercoats, although both these inventors have declared they use a non-earthed system, means are actually taken to make a good metallic earth. It is incorrect to say that Popoff, Dolbear, or Tesla made use of an earthed oscillator.

As regards the scientific explanation of the matter, I note your reviewer adopts Sir Oliver Lodge's opinions as to the advantages of non-earthed transmitters. I can only suggest to him in reply that if he will attempt to conduct radiotelegraphy, say across Europe, without using an earth connexion, he will have abundant reason to appreciate its value. No less an authority than Lord Rayleigh has expressed the opinion that there is something abnormal about the transmission of Marconi's waves over the surface of the sea and earth for a distance equal to a quarter or a sixth part of the circumference of the globe, since no such proportionate diffraction could take place in the case of light waves round a sphere. In spite, therefore, of your reviewer's opinion, matters are not entirely clear as to the real explanation of the advantages of the earth connexion, but undoubted advantages do exist. It is probable that two processes are involved—one a space wave, and the other an effect propagated over the surface.

Furthermore, I dissent entirely from your reviewer's opinion as to the relation of Marconi's magnetic detector to Rutherford's prior experimental apparatus. The researches of J. Russell and many others on this matter have shown that there is a distinct difference between the mode of operation of the two appliances. Marconi did not simply adopt an invention previously used by Rutherford, as suggested by your reviewer, but invented something totally different.

Your reviewer accuses me of a tendency to unduly emphasize Marconi's work, but he himself gives a striking illustration of inability to properly weigh in the balance the contributions of different inventors. In those cases in which the reviewer differs *in toto* from me, he has not supported his own statements by reference to authorities or experiments, whereas I have in every case given full details and authority for mine. After the most careful research into the matter, I am utterly unable to adopt his opinions as to the relative merit to be attached to the work of various contributors to the art of radiotelegraphy.

J. A. FLEMING.

* * Our reviewer will reply next week.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL NUMISMATIC. — April 23. — Sir John Evans, President, in the chair. — Mr. T. Bliss exhibited a series of Northumbrian pennies of Siefred, Anlaf, and Reginald II., and others of the Cunetti type; also an aureus of the Emperor Trajan, commemorating the restoration of the kingdoms of Armenia and Parthia, the reverse

exhibiting the Emperor receiving the ambassadors of those countries. The obverse type, head of the Emperor, differs from any published specimens of this coin in the imperial titles. The coin came from a hoard recently found in London. — Mr. L. A. Lawrence showed a half-noble of Edward III. with a trefoil on the reverse above the lion in the third angle of the cross; a late noble of Henry IV. with characteristic square lettering on the obverse; and a quarter-noble of the same reign, with a crescent above the shield on the obverse. — Mr. F. A. Walters exhibited a sestertius of Augustus issued at Lyons, and struck on a large flan. — Sir John Evans read a paper on 'Some Rare or Unpublished Roman Gold Coins' in his collection. Amongst them were aurei of the Antestia gens, recording the public vows offered for the safe return of Augustus from his Gaulish campaign in B.C. 16 (only one other specimen of this coin is known); of Antoninus Pius, recording the *vota decennialia*; of Pescennius Niger, with reverse 'Fortuna redux'; of Septimius Severus, recording his return, and that of his sons Caracalla and Geta, from Syria, A.D. 202; and of Balbinus, with the reverse type of Victory (the second of the only two gold coins known of that emperor, both of which are in the collection of Sir John Evans); also a solidus of Magnus Maximus struck in London, but giving the name of 'Augusta' to that city, which it received at the end of the fourth century A.D. — Lady Evans read a paper on 'A Silver Plaque of Charles I. as Prince.' This plaque, which is unique, measures 5½ in. by 4 in., and is engraved on one face with a representation of Prince Charles on horseback, and on the other with the Prince of Wales's plumes. It resembles in many respects an engraving by Renold Elstrack which was executed in 1614/15, and on which no mention is made of the Prince having been created 'Prince of Wales.' This title is also omitted on the plaque on which the Prince is styled 'Duke of York and Albany, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.' Lady Evans, after a careful comparison with plaquettes of similar style by Simon Passe, is of opinion that the plaque, though not so elaborately finished as some of his, is his handiwork, and that it is after the engraving by Renold Elstrack. It was also suggested that it may have been executed at the time of the courtship of Charles and Maria, Infanta of Spain, and may have been included among the presents offered to the Princess when Charles was in Spain. When the courtship was broken off, the presents on both sides were returned, and it is within the bounds of possibility that the plaque thus found its way back to this country.

LINNEAN. — April 2. — Lieut.-Col. Prain, V.P., in the chair. — Miss Winifred Smith, Mr. E. A. Cockayne, Mr. D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan, and Mrs. H. I. Adams were admitted Fellows. — Mr. Hugh Broughton and Fleet-Surgeon C. G. Mathew were elected Fellows. — The Rev. J. Gerard exhibited lantern-slides of 'Vegetable Imitations or Mimicries.' Prof. Dendy, Prof. Weiss, and the Chairman contributed remarks on the subject. — The first paper was by Miss Winifred Smith, 'On the Anatomy of some Sapotaceous Seedlings.' Dr. D. H. Scott and Mr. D. T. Gwynne-Vaughan discussed certain points connected with the paper. — A paper by Dr. N. Annandale, 'Notes on some Sponges recently collected in Scotland,' was briefly explained by Prof. Dendy.

PHYSICAL. — April 10. — Dr. C. Chree, President, in the chair. — Miss E. N. Laidler and Mr. S. D. Chalmers were elected Fellows. — A paper by Prof. W. H. Bragg and Mr. Madsen, entitled 'An Experimental Investigation of the Nature of Gamma Rays,' was read by the Secretary. — A paper by Miss D. D. Butcher, entitled 'Experiments on Artificial Fulgures,' was read by Mr. S. Skinner. — A paper entitled 'Short-Spark Phenomena' was read by Mr. W. Duddell.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC. — April 22. — Mr. Carlyon-Britton, President, in the chair. — Major Sir Harry North was elected a Member. — Mr. Bernard Roth, V.P., read a paper on 'The Hoard of Gaulish Staters and Gold Bullets discovered in the Depart-

ment of the Marne in November, 1905.' One half of this hoard consisted of cupped or ordinary gold staters of the Morini, of nearly 18 carats fine, having an average weight of 100.3 gr. The other half was composed of 200 globular gold staters, or *bulle*, of about 17 carats fine, having an average weight of 112.65 gr. In addition to specimens from the author's cabinet, there were exhibited by Mr. A. H. Baldwin ten cupped staters and fifteen *bulle*. The shape and ornamentation of the two sorts of coins were minutely described by Mr. Roth, and, after laying stress on the weight of the pieces and the fineness of the gold of which they are made, he advanced the conclusions (1) that the recently discovered hoard does not support the opinion that cupped staters were struck from *bulle*; and (2) that the Evans type B 8 of 'Ancient British Coins' is really Gaulish, the numerous examples found in England having probably been imported.

Major R. P. Jackson contributed papers on 'Coin-Collecting in the Deccan' and on 'Some Copper Coins issued by European Powers in Southern India.' The latter dealt with the copper issues of the English East India Company current in the Madras Presidency; and Danish, Dutch, and French issues were also passed in review, and illustrated by numerous examples. In the former paper Major Jackson described the difficulties that European and native rulers experienced, between 1835 and 1893, in the different attempts made to set the coinage of India upon an economic basis. He explained both the reasons of the unwillingness of the Indian princes to initiate, and of the trading classes to accept, reformation of the currency; and also the various devices adopted by the latter to retain the lucrative business of money-changing. He also depicted the *milieu* in which the collector in the Deccan finds himself, with six official currencies to occupy his attention, as well as more than thirty local ones of different towns and villages. Nearly all the issues, it was pointed out, being hand-made, are easily counterfeited. They differ in shape and size, and range from 10 per cent below standard to as low as 50 per cent. The confusing variety of these coins was copiously illustrated by examples from Major Jackson's own collection.

In addition to the *numismata* already mentioned, the following were exhibited: — By Lieut.-Col. Morrieson: a series of Danish coins from the Tranquebar mint, of 2 and 4 cash, ranging from about 1730 (Christian VI.) to 1845 (Christian VIII.); and other copper coins issued by France and Holland for use in India. By Major Jackson: an autograph catalogue of the coins of the State of Mysore in his own collection, which comprises more than eleven hundred pieces. By Mr. L. A. Lawrence: a heavy quarter-noble of Henry IV., weighing 27 gr., and quartering France Modern on the king's shield. By Mr. H. A. Parsons: three Anglo-Saxon sceattas. By Mr. W. Charlton: twelve Roman *minimi* found in a tumulus at Ketteringham.

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

- Mon. Institute of Actuaries, 5. — 'The Select and Ultimate Method of Valuation,' Mr. Miles M. Dawson.
- Surveyors' Institution, 7. — 'Tenant's Share in Rating Valuations,' Mr. C. H. Dinwiddie. (Junior Meeting.)
- Society of Engineers, 7.30. — 'The Design and Waste and Wear of Wheel Teeth,' Prof. R. H. Smith.
- Aristotelian, 8. — 'The Methodological Postulates of Psychology,' Dr. T. P. Nunn.
- Sociological, 8. — 'Sociology and Comparative Politics,' Hon. Sir C. Lewis Tupper.
- Tues. Anthropological Institute, 8.15. — 'Report on the Hythe Crania,' Mr. F. G. Parsons.
- Wed. Archaeological Institute, 4.30. — 'South Wales and the Religious Orders,' Mr. J. W. Willis-Bund.
- Entomological, 8.
- Geological, 8. — 'Solution-Valleys in the Glyme Area, Oxfordshire,' Rev. R. C. Spicer; 'On the Stratigraphy and Structure of the Tarnathal Mass, Tyrol,' Dr. A. P. Young.
- Society of Arts, 8. — 'The Gramophone, and the Mechanical Recording and Reproduction of Musical Sounds,' Mr. L. N. Reddie.
- Thurs. Royal, 4.30.
- Institution of Electrical Engineers, 8. — 'The Manufacture of Electrical Condensers,' Mr. G. F. Mansbridge.
- Linnean, 8. — 'Colony-formation as a Factor in Organic Evolution,' Mr. H. M. Bernard; 'Antifurtharia from the Voyage of H.M.S. Seelark,' Mr. C. Foster-Cooper; 'A List of the Freshwater Fishes, Batrachians, and Reptiles obtained by Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner's Expedition to the Indian Ocean,' Mr. G. A. Boulenger.
- Chemical, 8.30. — 'The Interaction of Diazonium Salts with Mono- and Di-hydric Phenols and with Naphthols,' Messrs. K. J. P. Orton and R. W. Everett; 'The Condensation of Benzoin with Methyl Alcohol,' Messrs. J. C. Irvine and D. McNeill and other papers.
- Society of Antiquaries, 8.30. — 'Excavations on the Site of the Romano-British Town of Venta Silurum at Caerwent, Mon., in 1907,' Mr. A. T. Martin.
- Fri. Astronomical, 8.
- Physical, 8. — 'A Modified Theory of Gravitation,' Dr. C. V. Burton; 'An Examination of the Formulae for the Grading of Cables,' Mr. C. S. Whitehead; 'Illustrations of Geometrical Optics,' Mr. E. M. Archer.

Science Gossip.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER have almost ready for publication a work on 'Animal Life,' by Dr. F. W. Gamble. It is a collection of studies in the life-history of typical members of the animal kingdom, describing their vital activities in relation to their structure, based upon a series of lectures delivered to students at Owens College, Manchester. It will include a coloured frontispiece and numerous illustrations.

PROF. FRANZ VON LEYDIG, whose death in his eighty-seventh year is announced from Rothenburg, studied medicine at Würzburg and Munich, and was appointed professor in 1857 at Tübingen, and in 1875 at Bonn, where he was also Director of the Anatomical Institute of the Zoological Museum. He was the author of several valuable works dealing with the structure and development of the lower animals.

RECENT PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS of some interest are the Report of H.M.'s Astronomer at the Cape (14d.); and Further Correspondence relating to the Cancer Research Scheme (3d.).

AN effort is being made to secure for the Oxford University Museum the fine collection of minerals formed by the late Mr. George Allen, the publisher. It is believed that many of the specimens were obtained through the advice of Ruskin, whose admiration of beautiful and curious minerals found expression in 'The Ethics of the Dust' and other works. The collection is preserved in Ruskin's cabinets, which formerly stood in his rooms at Corpus Christi College. In order to complete the purchase, at least 200*l.* is required from private sources, and contributions towards this amount will be gladly received by Prof. H. A. Miers of Oxford.

THE moon will be full at 4h. 32m. (Greenwich time) in the morning on the 16th inst., and new at 3h. 15m. on that of the 30th. She will be in apogee on the morning of the 8th, and in perigee on the afternoon of the 20th. The planet Mercury will be at superior conjunction with the sun on the 7th, but will become visible about the 21st after sunset, situated in the western part of the constellation Gemini. Venus is moving in an easterly direction through Gemini, and attains her greatest evening brilliancy on the 29th. Mars is also in Gemini, not far to the east of Mercury at the end of the month. Jupiter is in Cancer, and sets earlier each night—about midnight at the end of the month. Saturn rises about 3 o'clock in the morning, situated in the constellation Pisces; he will be near the moon (a little to the north-east of her) on the 25th.

HERR BELAWSKY of Göttingen, after discussing a large number of observations of variable stars, has arrived at the interesting conclusion (*Ast. Nach.*, No. 4238) that there is a distinct relation between their periods and colours, those of long period being in general much redder than those of short period. He also finds that the amplitude of the typical light-curves increases with the period up to about 200 days, after which it appears to be nearly constant.

FINE ARTS

THE NEW GALLERY.

BUT for the presence of three or four pictures, the Twenty-First Summer Exhibition at the New Gallery would be no more distinguished than several of its immediate predecessors. Three or four fine pictures, however, suffice to make a show notable and well

worth a visit, even if, as in the present instance, none of the painters who lend it distinction is a discovery.

Two of the principal attractions hang side by side in the North Room—*The Rajah's Birthday* (223), by Mr. Frank Brangwyn; and *Miss Isme Vickers* (222), by Mr. Sargent. The former is perhaps the most successful and important picture yet shown by a virtuoso whose best work, in our opinion, either lay in his earlier period of grey painting—or was yet to come. This picture is surer and more complete than anything he has exhibited since he set himself to exploit the richer colours of the palette in their extreme of sumptuousness; and within the limits implied by this ambition, it achieves such mastery that objections are swept away by the artist's eloquence and zest. For the moment criticism seems an ungrateful task. Later one may be tempted to pick holes; it may be suggested, for example, that one of the figures to the left staggers violently, as though under a crushing burden, yet bears, in fact, only a banner; and this objection, which may sound pettifoggish, points to one of the defects of Mr. Brangwyn. His use of draughtsmanship is excessively rhetorical, except in so far as it serves to mark out with salient bits of recognizably picturesque detail the main heads of movement of a conventional design. It is unfair to say that his form is not functional in a pictorial sense, for every stroke is doing its part in the flutter and swirl of the whole composition, and herein, and in the close sympathy between the large gesture of the design and the movement of the crowd, lies the greater completeness which marks this off from the artist's earlier compositions; but, in view of its size, the work shows astonishingly little observation of organic form. It is an affair of those trappings and accessories which have made 'The East' an excuse to avoid studying the normal and everyday things of life, and offer a highly seasoned dish full of exotic surprises. If we were asked to name the two painters with whom Mr. Brangwyn has most affinity, we should probably name Monticelli and Ribot. He does not play with pigments with the freedom and subtlety of the former, nor has he (except in an occasional still-life study) the solidity of modelling which in his best work places Ribot among the most powerful painters of his time. Now the work at present under consideration is conceived—like a Monticelli, or like that 'Interior at Petworth' of Turner's which has recently exercised art-critics—as a study of the abstract possibilities of colour, only slightly suggested by anything the artist has actually seen; but, instead of his forms terminating, as do Monticelli's, in dancing filaments of light, daintily rhythmic, but not closely resembling nature's detail, we find Mr. Brangwyn careful to graft on at each crucial point of his design a bit of realistic painting, to serve as a label to tell the stupid beholder at what he is looking. The combination is so clever and happy that we do not in this instance complain; but we believe that if the artist is to reach his finest development, he will in the long run have to choose between two courses—either he must stand or fall as a master of harmonious paint, disdainful of vulgar legibility, or, if he aim at realism, must admit nature as the prime inspiration of the general plan of his work as well as its final details.

The presence of the 'Miss Isme Vickers' alongside reminds us what subtle surprises of design may reward a thorough examination of nature's colour-structure, even when the subject is such a hackneyed one as a single figure set in Mr. Sargent's portrait-

light. Scarcely ever has he done a more brilliant piece of painting than in the costume and accessories of this portrait. The arm is astonishingly bad; and the head, though clever enough, seems sacrificed to the desire to paint the picture throughout in the abrupt, crisp intervals proper to gleaming silks. It may, indeed, be that the preference Mr. Sargent has frequently manifested for depicting the definitely planned brilliance of artificial complexion, rather than the closer, more mysterious values of flesh, is traceable to some such purely technical considerations, and is not really due to the "uncompromising truthfulness" with which he is usually credited. Other modern portrait painters more than he have, in dealing with feminine sitters, systematically sacrificed portraiture to the rendering of fashionable toilettes. If the figures of Mr. Lavery, for instance, are often more dignified than those of Mr. Sargent, it is because they are painted in a narrower range of tone, which implies selection rather than literal reproduction of details of the costume, but which, if the relative brilliance of that costume is to be preserved, implies also the rendering of the head in about a couple of tones, a feat of succinct modelling of which Mr. Lavery is rarely capable. It is significant in this connexion that some of his best portraits have been in profile, and perhaps he might wisely revert to that device as often as possible. His present portrait group, *Mrs. McEwen of Bardrochat, with Kathennie and Elizabeth* (251), has movement and distinction; but the heads are not in themselves satisfactory, though the logic of the tones has been tampered with in the effort to make them so. Mr. George Henry's *Marchioness of Tullibardine* (218) is much less successful on the same lines—a dull performance. Mr. von Glehn's poster of *The Lady Constance Stewart* (262) and Mr. John Bowie's *Lady Laurence* (259) are rather better, but show that as latter-day painters have increased in sensitiveness to the general structure of the picture, so the standard of painting of the head itself has declined.

The other portraits in the same room are of the older school, wherein the head is modelled with unbridled elaboration, and the rest of the picture hung on it more or less happily as an afterthought. Sir George Reid's *Earl of Halsbury* (239), Mr. Hugh Rivière's *Mrs. Mary Scharlieb, M.S., M.D.* (242), and Mr. Percy Bigland's *Dr. Rendel Harris* (246) have all some force and sincerity (particularly the portrait by Mr. Rivière, which expresses well the intelligence of his sitter); but none of them is specially distinguished from the point of view of colour or technique. Indeed, after Mr. Brangwyn and Mr. Sargent, the best work in the room comes from the landscape painters—from Mr. D. Y. Cameron, who has a dignified *Yorkshire Harbour* (268), and Mr. Austen Brown with *Ploughing by the River* (231). In the former we have a very beautiful use of paint but a slight want of unity in design. Had the further tower, which is unfortunately exactly in the centre of the picture, been ever so slightly nearer to the other, so as to make one episode with it—or had the curving prow of masonry at the foot of that other tower been separated from the distance by a little denser film of atmosphere—the design would have been more satisfactory. A *South African Pastoral* (257), by Mr. R. Gwelo Goodman, is a fairly satisfactory piece of scene-painting; and *In the Heart of the Cotswolds* (260), by Mr. Alfred East, is another example rather of sound method than intimate observation. In the latter picture the scale of detail in the foliage to the left suggests that the corn cock just beneath it is rather small. Mr.

Hornel's *Tom-tom Players, Ceylon* (256), has a fine gleaming surface of paint, apt for decorative purposes, but does not show quite the power of decorative design for fully utilizing it. Mr. Hornel has hardly at his disposal the variety of form needed to furnish so big a canvas.

In the other large gallery the two most notable successes are a capital piece of human and canine portraiture by Mrs. Swynnerton, *Master and Man* (158), and the big *Pasturage among the Dunes, Pas de Calais, France* (169), by Mr. Hughes-Stanton. In the former the drawing of the man's head is picked out in rather piecemeal fashion, which gives a touch of obviousness to a work otherwise robust and original. Mr. Stanton in his large canvas reverts to the subject-matter with which he has been most successful hitherto, and indeed there are essential reasons why the dunes should lend themselves to treatment by a man with a good eye for the restful bands of decorative colour into which an open stretch of country resolves itself, but with not so good an eye for the niceties of draughtsmanship by which these "flats" are joined into a closely-knit, harmonious structure. Just over the sheep in the centre of this picture occurs the demand for such a piece of exact observation, and it is scarcely satisfied. From the top of one ridge the eye is constantly leaping to the flanks of the next sandhill many yards beyond, and it has little clue to the intervening structure, unless its range of vision be extended many degrees further to right and left than is customary in a picture. It is easy for the indolent painter to divide such a landscape into a series of passages which are self-contained in form, and have little relation traceable between them: the intrinsic charm of colour of the dunes, the facile rhythm of their level lines, may be relied upon to give an impression of unity. For this charm of colour Mr. Stanton has a genuine feeling; and though his pictures of these themes may not be specially intellectual, they are very agreeable at first sight, and this is one of the best of them. The distance in it is admirably painted, and the foreground serves. It is only in the upright passage of trees arising from the first plane of the picture that we are uncomfortably conscious of forms which are not felt by the artist. Doubtless a vertical movement of some sort was wanted; but, alike in drawing and colour, the detail is aimless.

Other landscapes in this room worthy of commendation are those of Mr. Peppercorn (118), Mr. Mark Fisher (128), and Mr. Frank Walton (133).—of Mr. Benjamin Houghton (176), Mr. James S. Hill (186), and Mr. John R. Reid (197). Mr. Waterhouse shows a study of some accomplishment, but vague intentions, *Rhododendrons* (77); and two examples in more popular vein are the *Dream of Spring* (150), by Mr. Charles Wyllie, an adroit compromise between realism and imaginative design, and Mr. Stuart-Davis's *Bacchanalia* (142). This is a clever example of a type of Academy picture we had thought obsolete. It is disquieting to find the dry bones rattling so briskly, and at the bidding of one of the younger generation. Approaching the pictures from the gallery wherein are the principal attractions, we reach the first room last. It has rarely housed a poorer collection, from which it is mainly the modest pictures which emerge—as a little study of a doorway (77) by Mr. Newton Benett; a portrait group, *Brother and Sister* (69), by Mr. Dacres Adams; and the pleasant green landscape (65) which Mr. Barclay spoils by the introduction of a flagrant note of pink.

In the Central Hall a pleasant effect is

produced by the bold design of the arras tapestry, *The Passing of Venus* (320), by Sir Edward Burne-Jones. Mr. Charles Pibworth's *Rev. Father Scrimshire* (283) is the most vital thing among the sculpture. The exhibition of applied arts in the Balcony is noteworthy for some capable silversmith's work by Miss Florence Steele (who is somewhat wanting in vigour in her use of the figure) and Mr. Stabler, while a case of jewellery by Mr. Wilson is some of it so like antique work as to seem a little musty.

Fine-Art Gossip.

THE talented painter Prof. Fritz Werner, whose death, at the age of eighty-one, is announced from Berlin, began as an etcher and engraver, and subsequently studied painting under Menzel and Meissner. Many of his pictures were extremely popular.

MR. KEIGHLEY SNOWDEN writes from 25, Auriol Road, West Kensington:—

"May I call your attention to a slight error in the paragraph of April 25th referring to the Drawing Congress? This Congress is to be held, not in June, but in the first week of August, and the exhibition connected with it will be opened at South Kensington on July 27th for a month. You may be interested to know that the Irish preliminary exhibition was but one of many which are being held throughout the country, for the selection of representative teaching work.

"I shall be glad at any time to furnish information as to this International Congress, which is being made the occasion for a strong movement of reform."

MESSRS. CHRISTIE'S sale of the late Marchioness of Conyngham's collection of objects of art, silver, porcelain, and old furniture, on Monday next and three following days, will contain many choice articles, particularly among the silver-gilt. A James I. rose-water ewer and dish, entirely gilt, has the London hall-mark of 1618, the maker being F. Terry, and the weight of the two 90 ounces. A similar dish is at Windsor. A remarkable circular silver-gilt dish (lot 58) is Irish work of the early part of the sixteenth century; it was found in draining a bog in Meath about 1800, and was exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1808. A cup and ewer of ruby glass, dating from the early part of the seventeenth century, of French workmanship, and a standing cup and ewer of rock crystal, of the same period and country, are also among the chief features of this sale, of which an excellent illustrated catalogue has been published.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE have suspended for the remainder of the season their Saturday sales of pictures and drawings, with the exception of the penultimate Saturday of the present month, when the final portion of the Humphrey Roberts Collection will be sold. Fridays will henceforth be devoted to pictures.

THERE was more than the usual keenness about the election of a President for the Society of Antiquaries on Thursday last. Mr. C. H. Read, Keeper of British and Mediaeval Antiquities at the British Museum, who had been proposed by a majority of the Council, was elected by seven votes only. Sir Henry Howarth receiving a good deal of support.

THE BRITISH ARCHEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION are holding their Congress this year at Carlisle, from July 13th to 17th. Mr. R. H. Forster, Brooklyn Lodge, Mill Hill, Barnes, S.W., and Mr. J. G. N. Clift, Hill View, Nightingale Road, Guildford, are supplying further details of the arrangements.

EXHIBITIONS.

- SAT. (May 2).—Royal Academy Exhibition, Private View.
- Flower Dresses and Legends, Water-Colours by Mary Stevens Ryder Gallery.
 - In the Cotswolds, Paintings by V. de Ville, Messrs. Graves's Gallery.
 - Pictures, Water-Colours, and Pastels by Fred Mayor, Press View, Mr. Paterson's Gallery.
 - San Gimignano, a Mediaeval Survival, Water-Colours by Frank E. Horne, Private View, New Dudley Gallery.
 - Scenes from Edinburgh and London, India, Burma, and the Antarctic Regions, Pictures and Water-Colours by W. G. Burn Murdoch, New Dudley Gallery.
 - Swiss Porcelain, Mr. Hodskins's Gallery.
 - Water-Colours by Mrs. Allingham, R.W.S., Fine-Art Society's Gallery.
- TUES. Alpine Photographs, Press View, Alpine Club.
- Art of Decoration in Bookbinding, Private View, Messrs. Bumpus's, 350, Oxford Street.
- WED. Second Exhibition of Sewter, Cliffton's Inn Hall, Fleet Street.
- Portraits of the Hon. Violet Vivian, Miss Whitelaw Reid, and Others, by Edward Hughes, Private View, Messrs. Grundy & Robinson's Galleries.
- THURS. Moonlit Seas and Breton Boats, Paintings by Tom Robertson, Private View, Goupil's Gallery.

MUSIC

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The History of Music to the Death of Schubert. By John K. Paine. (Ginn & Co.) —Towards the end of his life Prof. Paine expressed the wish that his lectures on the history of music delivered at Harvard University might be published, and Mr. Albert A. Howard, at the request of Mrs. Paine, undertook to edit them. The history begins with the music of the Greeks and Romans, and then follows the usual lines. Lectures to students must in the first place be instructive. An author, too, in such circumstances, generally takes a broad, safe view of things, and is careful not to make his individuality too strongly felt. In these respects the late Professor showed great tact, and the volume offers a convenient epitome of musical history. The editor might by means of foot-notes have brought the book as much as possible up to date. Since the publication of the 'Fitzwilliam Virginal Book' by Messrs. J. A. Fuller-Maitland and William B. Squire, students need no longer look into Burney for specimens of Bull's music. Again, to name only one other instance, there are several statements in the short account of Purcell which have been corrected or modified by recent research.

Prof. Paine in speaking of 'The Messiah' truly remarks that the oratorio has become, and very naturally, a "part of religious life in England"; but to say that it "stands far above the changes of taste" is surely too sweeping. There are many inspired pages in it; on the other hand, there are some in which the old sounds old-fashioned. Of Bach our author wisely declares that "his best works cannot grow antiquated"; and the same can be said of the best pages in 'The Messiah.' Beethoven, we read, was "too reserved in his employment of trombones." But had he not used restraint, musicians would probably have lost that wonderful burst of sound at the opening of the last movement of the c minor symphony, in which the trombones make their first appearance. "Some day he will make a noise in the world" are words said to have been uttered by Beethoven when speaking of Schubert on his death-bed. Those very words, by the way, have been attributed to Mozart when Beethoven played to him. What Beethoven actually said of Schubert was of deeper import.

Musical Gossip.

THE new St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street, was opened last Saturday evening, and, to all appearances, with marked success: the hall was packed, and the applause throughout the evening most enthusiastic. Better still, there was a good orchestra, and a conductor, Mr. Lyell Tayler, who to skill adds temperament. In the 'Tann-

häuser' Overture and a familiar Hungarian Rhapsody by Liszt the sound was prodigious, and one felt immediately that the hall—moderate in size, and, we may add, most satisfactory acoustically—is not well suited to modern music, in which the brass plays a prominent part, especially when the strings are not numerous enough always to be properly heard in strenuous passages. But the conductor has a fine opportunity of introducing symphonies by Haydn and Mozart, and other interesting works of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. His orchestra, without the trombones, would be of proper "classical" size. To devote a whole evening to such music would be a mistake; but carefully selected and judiciously introduced, it would, when the public got accustomed to it, inevitably give pleasure, if only as a contrast. To banish Wagner and other modern composers altogether would of course be fatal. On Saturday the pleasing Entr'acte No. 1 from Mr. Coleridge Taylor's incidental music to 'Nero' was first produced as a concert piece. The programme included Saint-Saëns's bright Valse Caprice for piano and orchestra, with Miss Janotha as soloist. The singers were Madame Lucile Hill and Mr. Watkin Mills. A Prologue by Hélène Gingold, written specially for the occasion, was recited by Miss Constance Collier.

THE revival of 'The Mikado' at the Savoy Theatre on Tuesday last was received with acclamation. Mr. Rutland Barrington resumed his old part of Pooh-Bah, of which he gave a finished rendering, without the exaggerations common in popular pieces. Mr. Stafford Moss was adequate, but not distinguished, as Nanki-Poo; and Mr. H. A. Lytton good as The Mikado. Miss Clara Dow as Yum-Yum sang prettily, and improved on her previous Savoy performances, which were characterized by stiffness; but her wriggling between her two companions on the ground, when they are prostrated before the Mikado, was ineffective, clumsy, and unnecessary. The familiar "business" in this scene is quite sufficient to create effect. Mr. C. H. Workman was excellent and untiring as Ko-Ko, and made his points in first-rate style. We could only object that he was not so agile or ingenious with his feet as Mr. Grossmith was in the same part. Both chorus and individual players did justice to the delightful music. There was a little writing up of the text. To those who never would be missed were added "the Little England statesman," and "the sporting motorist."

M. GODOWSKY gave the first of two recitals at Bechstein Hall on Saturday afternoon. His fine production of tone, absolute command of the keyboard, and keen understanding of the music command respect and admiration. But to all these things does he add emotional power? At times, as in the first movement of Beethoven's Sonata in E flat, Op. 27, No. 2, and in a few of the Schumann 'Childhood Scenes,' one would have said no; but in the Grieg 'Ballade' and Chopin's F minor 'Fantasie' that quality was certainly not lacking. To-day M. Godowsky's programme is entirely devoted to Chopin.

THE DUBLIN ORATORIO SOCIETY at their recent concert produced an interesting new work by a Dublin composer, Mr. Vincent O'Brien. His 'Easter Hymn' is written for tenor solo and chorus, the latter treated in the elaborate polyphonic manner of the sixteenth-century church composers. The tenor part was sung by Mr. McCormick.

THE male choir "Cologne Liedertafel" which will visit England this month, will give concerts at Manchester and Liverpool, and finally at Queen's Hall on June 3rd and

5th. Their last visit here was in 1853, when they came over at the invitation of the Prince Consort.

DR. SAINT-SAËNS will perform his Fifth Pianoforte Concerto, also two pieces with orchestra, at a concert to be devoted entirely to his works on June 15th at Queen's Hall. Madame Julia Culp will be the singer.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

- SCS. Concert, 3.30, Albert Hall.
— Sunday Concert Society, 2.30, Queen's Hall.
— National Sunday League, 7, Queen's Hall.
MON.—SAR. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.
MON.—SAR. Promenade Concert, 8, St. James's Hall.
MON. Erelina Gerrish's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Madame Marian van Durn's Vocal Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.
— Joka Seletti's Violin Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
— Mr. Sigismund Beol's Violin Recital, 8.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Meux's Evening Concert, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
TUES. Señor José Gómez's Violin Recital, 2, Eolian Hall.
— Noona Macquoid's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Miss Muriel Warwood's Violin Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Gerhardt's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Ruby Bond's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Maja Kjöbler and Muriel Davenport's Folk-Song Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
— Edie Mary Brian Prager and Guy Pertwee's Concert, 8.30, Steinway Hall.
WED. Madame Albani's Concert, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Jan Hambourg's Historical Violin Recital, 3, Eolian Hall.
— Ada Tierney's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Miss Marjorie Evans's Violin Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
THURS. Miss Charlotte Lund's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Bechstein Hall.
— Antonia Dolores's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
— Mlle. de St. André's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
FRI. Miss Carmen Vardoul's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Eolian Hall.
— Miss Violet Anderson's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Alexander Heinemann's Vocal Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.
SAT. Dr. Ludwig Willner's Vocal Recital, 8.30, Bechstein Hall.
— Miss Edith Berkeley's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
— Emile de Vileger's Concert, 3, St. James's Hall.
— Mark Hambourg's Pianoforte Recital, 2, Albert Hall.
— Miss Tina Lerner's Pianoforte Recital, 2, Bechstein Hall.
— London Symphony Orchestra, 3, Queen's Hall.
— Backhaus's Pianoforte Recital, 3.15, Eolian Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

COMEDY.—*Mrs. Dot: a Light Comedy in Three Acts.* By W. Somerset Maugham.

MR. MAUGHAM'S devotion to comedy is being rewarded by a wonderful success. Three plays of his are now running at West-End theatres, and 'Mrs. Dot' seems as certain of popularity as 'Lady Frederick' or 'Jack Straw.' We note the same lightness of touch as in the other two, the same sparkle and vivacity of treatment. Yet with all its sprightliness this new piece shows a slight falling-off—for once the author's invention seems less fresh; and one can see the wirepuller behind the mechanical arrangement of his situations. Worse still, he is growing rather stilted in his epigrams, and too fond of tirades. A theatrical audience is not quick to notice the smell of the lamp in stage witticisms, but it is very sensitive to any change of tone in a play, and there was one moment in 'Mrs. Dot'—that in which the lawyer delivers a harangue against "the ladies"—when the author perceptibly chilled the sympathy of his audience. Happily, with Mrs. Dot's next jest laughter broke out once more.

Mrs. Dot is a brewer's widow, wealthy, good-natured, and excitable, who finds that the man she has set her heart on marrying has already engaged himself to a young girl under the influence of moonlight. The breaking-off, however, of the affair does not seem difficult till he suddenly learns that he has inherited a peerage and a fortune. To back out now would be dishonourable; besides, the girl's match-making mother would never consent. Mrs. Dot does not despair. She throws her young nephew into her

rival's way, and treats them just as Benedict and Beatrice were treated by their comrades. Meantime, in revenge, she rouses her lover's jealousy (in the old, old way) by a flirtation with an elderly lawyer. With the elopement of the youthful pair the end seems near. But Mr. Maugham has another trick up his sleeve, and before the curtain goes down we are offered burlesque love-scenes between the widow and the lawyer, in which each alternately imagines the other to be serious.

For Miss Marie Tempest the part of Mrs. Dot is one long triumph, so exactly is it suited to her. Her winks, sudden laughs, and capacity for stage tantrums, her quick changes of mood, all find here ample scope. She is well supported—by Mr. Kerr, who is delightfully stolid as the lawyer; by Mr. Graham Browne, whose airy manner just fits the hero; by Miss Marie Illington, who as the dowager says smart things in the smartest of styles; and by Mr. Kenneth Douglas and Miss Lydia Bilbrooke, who make the young couple look as foolish as love usually looks to the outsider.

ALDWYCH.—*Way Down East: a Play in Four Acts.* By Lottie Blair Parker.

IT would be a waste of words to speak in detail of this, the latest play imported from America. The accent of its interpreters does not long conceal the fact that the piece is nothing more than melodrama of that ingenuous type which was hackneyed in this country a generation ago. To say that the play is concerned with a sham marriage and a girl who has been betrayed, and that its chief scene shows the heroine driven out of doors in a snowstorm, is to give sufficient indication of its character. Scenes of uproarious farce, contributed by characters as grotesque as some of the associates of Mrs. Wiggs "of the Cabbage Patch," and part-songs rendered periodically by a village choir, provide relief to the sentimental agonies of the story. The acting is brisk.

TERRY'S.—*The Marriage of William Ashe: a Play in Five Acts.* By Mary M. Ward and Margaret Mayo.

HERE is something more like a play than any stage work to which Mrs. Humphry Ward has hitherto put her name. Though in the hard glitter of the footlights the story of Lady Kitty's indiscreet efforts to advance her husband's political career wears an aspect of amazing improbability, still two achievements can be set down to the credit of the adapters—they have given us a heroine who is alive, and they have contrived to bring out the main traits of her character in scenes that are for the most part dramatic. The circumstances in which the Under-Secretary's wayward and flighty wife is placed may not seem plausible; but the girl herself, with her affectionate though rebellious nature, is set clearly and convincingly before our eyes. The politics of the tale may be dubbed fantastic; the politicians may prove on the stage mere shadows, and the

heroine's mistake of publishing official secrets and exposing her husband's party-leaders, with the idea of promoting his interests, may appear an act of inconceivable folly; but notwithstanding all this, the drama of his and her relations is full of pathos and even passion. The scene which the playgoer will cherish among his memories will be that in which the hero waits up all night for his wife's return from her up-river excursion and accepts her plea of innocence. That is moving; there rings a note of true feeling; and so long as Mrs. Humphry Ward can give us such passages we have hopes of her as a dramatist. She owes much, for the effect her play produces, to her leading interpreter, Miss Fannie Ward, an actress whose art has shown lately marked signs of progress. Miss Ward is rather apt to vulgarize the heroine's moments of comedy, but in the emotional scenes she shows sincerity.

The Tragedies of Seneca. Translated by Frank Justus Miller. With Introduction by J. M. Manly. (Chicago, University of Chicago Press; London, Fisher Unwin.)—This verse-translation of the Senecan tragedies (the second English rendering that has appeared during the past six years) is distinctly better than Dr. Bradshaw's eccentric attempt in prose. Prof. Miller professes to follow Leo's text; but his punctuation frequently differs, speeches are otherwise distributed, banished lines recalled, transpositions ignored, and numerous readings adopted which the German editor rejects. Of these divergences the reader is scarcely ever warned. In *Medea*, 413, the words "can cheek or equal" impartially embrace both alternatives, *inhibere* and *imitari*.

The translator maintains a fairly high level of accuracy. A misprint or two have escaped him (*armament* in *Herc. Fur.* 1116 should be *ornament*), and now and again the force of the Latin is enfeebled, as when "*turpi asello*" (*Æd.*, 429) sinks to "*humble beast*"; but serious errors are rare. *Herc. Fur.* 733, "In that hall | Sit Cretan Minos, Rhadamanthus too | And Æacus" is wrong. "*Illo foro*," "*illo*," and "*hoc*" denote separate courts. "*Impari calamo*" (*Phædra*, 298) is not "*gentle pipe*"; nor "*cognato*" (*Med.* 827), "*brother*"; nor "*ancestral realm*" (*ib.* 912) an equivalent for "*arcano sacro*." "*Corpse-like upon the bier I lie*" (*ib.* 802) can hardly be right; while the physical theory of the universe referred to in 401 of the same play appears to have been misunderstood.

The translation is not conspicuous for literary qualities. The blank verse tends to be monotonous, and the lyrics miss an art and inspiration beyond the reach of industry. The words of the Chorus at the end of the *Octavia*, "*Hospitis illic cæde litatur | mumen superum*," are translated "There hapless strangers to their gods they feed."

We quote in conclusion two specimens. The first is from *Thyestes*, 32 *agg.* The *Fury* speaks:—

Let the throne fall from the haughty brothers' grasp,
And call them back from exiled wanderings.
Let the tottering fortune of this bloody house,
Amid its changing kings in ruins fall.
Bring him of high estate to wretchedness,
The wretched raise; and let the kingdom toss
Upon the seething tide of circumstance.

The second is in a lighter vein (*Medea*, 75, "*Vincit virgineus decor*"):—

The fairest of girls is she,
The Athenian maids outshining,
Or the Spartan maiden with armor laden,
No burden of war declining.
Not by Alpheus' sacred stream,
Nor Boetia's musical water,
Is there any fair who can compare
With our lovely Corinthian daughter.
Our Thessalian prince excels
In beauty of form and face,
Even Bacchus the son of the fierce-flaming one,
Who yokes the wild tigers in place
The murmuring tripod's lord,
Though the fairest in heavenly story,
The twins with their star bright shining afar—
All yield to our Jason in glory.

Prof. Manly contributes a readable Introduction on Seneca's influence upon the early English drama. His colleague might have saved him from misspelling the name of H. A. J. Munro. The book also contains an index of mythological names, and some useful comparative analyses of Seneca's tragedies and the corresponding Greek dramas. Prof. Miller's labours will not have been in vain if he helps to extend the conventional range of school and college reading.

STRATFORD MEMORIAL PERFORMANCES.

ON Wednesday afternoon, April 22nd, Mr. Poel repeated 'Measure for Measure.' A large party had come specially from London, but the house was not so full as on the previous evening. The sense of admiring satisfaction among the general public, as well as among scholars, was evident.

The title of 'The Winter's Tale' in the evening was in keeping with the weather. Mr. Benson played the rôle of Leontes, whose unreasoning jealousy of his wife is so much more blameworthy than that of Othello. Jealousy seems a self-sown seed in the monarch's heart, and Mr. Benson made it of very rapid growth, but carried his audience with him in the realization of his violent emotion. Miss Tita Brand presented a gentle and affectionate Hermione, not without dignity. The Paulina of Miss Helen Haye was rendered fearlessly and boldly, and the Antigonus of Mr. Murray Carrington was too tender to the uninteresting infant to deserve to be handed over to a bear.

The second part of this romantic drama, fifteen years after the first, was carried on by Mrs. Benson as Perdita and Mr. George Buchanan as Florizel. The rustic festival of the now rich "Shepherd" made a pretty background in which to frame their parts, and those of the King and Camillo. Mrs. Benson presented a bright and fresh Perdita, and Mr. Buchanan delivered his renunciation of his inheritance with dignity. But there was a little too much of the comic element in their disguising themselves for flight: Autolycus came too near. Mr. Weir took the part of the philosophical pickpocket, and that was sufficient to fill the theatre with mirth.

The play on Thursday was 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' The hero was well personated by Mr. Murray Carrington; Demetrius by Mr. Worlock; and Lysander by Mr. Benson. The house was already wound up to the laughing-point when the artisans appeared, and there was little cessation of laughter till the end. Quince the Carpenter (Mr. E. A. Warburton) was the master of their revels, their guide and prompter, and he kept them together, and firmly, though amiably, managed to prevent Bottom the Weaver (Mr. George Weir) from annexing all the parts. Bottom outdid himself on the stage before the Court.

The scenery and grouping of the immortals who are interwoven with the mortals made

beautiful pictures. Oberon (Mr. George Buchanan) and Titania (Mrs. Benson) carried on their little wranglings in the orthodox manner. The Puck of Miss Leah Hanman was most lively and effective, and light and active enough to convey Shakespeare's idea. The singing of Miss Cissie Saumarez and Miss Agnes de Llana, and the pretty dances in the fairy-haunted wood, formed a charming spectacle.

The house was filled in every part with a delighted audience. The only drawback to the proceedings was the over-lengthy address of the Mayor, which fretted those who were anxious to hear Mr. Benson's annual speech. Mr. Benson was received with great applause, and then the audience had to find their way, through the badly managed "exits," from the 'Midsummer's Night,' to midwinter scenery.

On Friday evening the play was 'Richard III.' with Mr. Benson in the title rôle. This is one of his most carefully studied and best-executed parts. Yet there are passages in which Mr. Benson might alter the action with advantage; for instance, the murder of Henry VI. and the removal of the body might have been managed with a little more propriety and dignity. He also gets himself up rather old. The sons of York were all still young men, and, if a beautiful contemporary illustration to a manuscript in the British Museum may be trusted, fair-haired and bright-complexioned. Richard, Duke of York, as presented by Miss Leah Hanman, was a saucy youth, contrasting well with the more staid elder brother. Elizabeth Woodville, Queen of Edward IV., was played by Mrs. Benson, and Margaret, the widow of Henry VI., was finely rendered by Miss Genevieve Ward. The Lady Anne of Miss Olive Noble was a little colourless, and the Earl of Richmond of Mr. George Buchanan not inspiring enough. The closing scene was a little shortened.

On Saturday afternoon and evening 'A Midsummer Night's Dream' was presented with Mr. Ainley as Oberon, but there is little in the part good enough for this fine actor. The afternoon house was full, but the evening less so. The repetition of the same play on the same day might account for this, and the exceptional severity of the weather.

Monday evening, the 27th, brought a variety, the play of 'Henry V.' being introduced by the Chorus as Shakespeare wrote it. It was originally advertised to be spoken by Miss Evelyn Millard, but was actually given by Miss Tita Brand, in statuesque robes. Taken as elocution, it was well rendered, but it was too leisurely. To make it effective, the lines should have been spoken with the rapid delivery favoured by Mr. Poel.

King Henry V. on this occasion was played by Mr. Lewis Waller, who was enthusiastically received. He rendered this popular character with a simple power and directness which won the heart of the audience as well as his soldiers. The special member of his own company who supported him was Mr. A. E. George as Capt. Fluellen. Pistol was capably done by Mr. A. E. Warburton. The Capt. Gower of Mr. J. M. Johnston, the Capt. MacMorris of Mr. Guy Rathbone, and the Capt. Jamy of Mr. Armstrong, though but small parts, were well performed; and the "Boy" of Miss Leah Hanman interested us, so that we could not but hope he was not present when the Frenchmen "killed the boys and the luggage." Mr. F. G. Worlock gave the alternate madness and reason of Charles VI. in an effective manner.

Queen Isabel of France was rendered

by Miss Helen Haye; Mistress Quickly by Miss Elinor Aicken; and the French princess by Mrs. Benson. Her courtship by the English King was a lively scene, well sustained by both. Then came the final tableau, and amid the bustle and applause the Chorus forgot to come and speak the Epilogue. The house had never been so full: hundreds had been turned away, and many were admitted to standing room only.

'Faust' had been originally selected for Tuesday night; but it was withdrawn by Mr. Benson, and replaced by 'Richard III.' though the house was not so well filled as on the previous Friday.

Dramatic Gossip.

At the Abbey Theatre last week the members of the Ulster Literary Theatre made their second appearance before a Dublin audience in two new plays, dealing with North of Ireland life—'Leaders of the People,' by Mr. Robert Harding, and 'The Drone,' by Mr. Rutherford Mayne. Both plays were acted without footlights, and only the names of the characters were given on the programme. The result was to intensify the impression of spontaneity and realism created by the acting of these Ulster players. The first piece is a sardonic comedy of Irish political life, brilliantly handled, and the dialogue sparkling with humour. In the second piece—a farcical study of an inventor who will not invent—the situations are also amusing, and Mr. Rutherford Mayne's delineation of the peasant farmers of the North of Ireland was vivid and convincing. The acting in both plays was very good.

THE death is reported from Freiburg im Breisgau of the dramatist Emil Götts, best known by his successful play 'Verbotene Früchte,' founded on Cervantes. At the time of his death he had completed a play, 'Mauserung,' of which he had great hopes.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—T. E. C.—A. E. R.—H. P. D.—E. G.—A. C.—Received.

H. H. H.—G. E. J.—W. L. K.—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

WE cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

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